The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The temperance war has reached Dennison, Texas.

—There will be a soldiers' reunion in Fort Wayne, Ind., to-day.

—Twenty vessels, mostly laden with lumber, arrived in Chicago in two days.

—Ex-Judge Edmunds, a well-known New York lawyer and spiritualist, is dead.

—The Marquis of Havana, General Jose de la Concha, arrived in Cuba yesterday.

—The House Committee on Appropriations expect to report the deficiency appropriation bill to-day.

—Crevasses on Bayou Lafourche, two miles below Bodeaux, fifty feet wide and six feet deep, will probably overflow Morgans, Texas.

—A mass meeting of carpenters was held in New York last evening, at which it was resolved to combat every effort made by the employers for a return to the ten hour system.

—Five negroes out of a party of ten who were crossing the river from Portsmouth to Norfolk, Va., on Monday morning, in a skiff, were drowned by the sinking of the boat.

—The Committee on Agriculture has instructed its chairman to report and recommend the passage of a bill to prevent cruelty to animals while being transported in cars and vessels.

—At Quincy, Illinois, on Monday, a band of forty ladies started on a crusade among the saloons, but with no effect beyond attracting a motley crowd of curious followers. They were denied admittance into the saloons.

—The Committee on Agriculture voted to report adversely on the petition of Prof. Edward Powers, asking Congress to make an appropriation to test his theory that a rain fall can be widely produced by systematic discharges of artillery.

—The case of the Cure of Santa Cruz, who was arrested on the French frontier, has been disposed of. The prisoner has been acquitted of violation of the neutrality laws and discharged, but at the same time forbidden from remaining in France.

—The House Committee on Agriculture have unanimously instructed their Chairman to report, favoring a joint resolution providing that hereafter all seeds, cuttings and plants sent to any part of the United States by the Commissioner of Agriculture shall be transmitted through the mails free.

—The Mississippi Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Monday, after passing a bill requiring a majority of the males over twenty-one, and females over eighteen, in a city, town or township, to sign a petition for license to sell liquor before such license shall be issued. The Governor immediately thereafter signed the bill.

—A settlement was completed on Monday between the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., whereby the advances made by the latter to the former are discharged by the acceptance of the company's first mortgage bonds and other securities. This settlement leaves the railroad company with only a nominal floating debt to be provided for.

—It is now understood that the proceedings in bankruptcy against the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Co. will be discontinued to-morrow. A general assignment under the Rhode Island laws has been executed to C. Chaffee, trustee under the mortgage. This does not supplant the trust mortgage, but is simply auxiliary or supplementary to it, and operations will be continued as heretofore, and suspended paper will still be exchanged for three year notes, agreeably to the provisions of the original trust.

—A frightful accident occurred at the Bisbee Chemical Works, Hunter's Point, N. Y., on Monday. Four men sent to remove an obstruction from a still were overpowered by gas in the tank, and three of them died in a few minutes after being brought out by comrades. The fourth, Wm. Hennessey, rallied somewhat, and there are hopes of his recovery. The accident was the result of criminal carelessness, for if the still had been opened and aired, as is the custom, previous to a descent, the terrible affair would have been avoided.

—J. Barnstein an old and respected citizen of Corinne, Utah, was found murdered in his dwelling on Monday morning. His family were all absent, visiting. It appears the old man went home about 11 P. M., and started to go into the bed room to retire, when a blow from an axe in the hands of an assassin concealed behind the door felled him to the floor. A slight scuffle seems to have followed, but the murderer made sure work, burying the axe deep in Barnstein's head. The deceased was found in the dining room adjoining the bed room, his pocket book by his side, empty, and his watch gone showing robbery to have been the motive.

FROM THE OIL REGIONS.

The Oil Market—A Twenty-five Hundred Barrel Well—Daily Shipments from the Lower Oil Fields—Oil Fire at Millerstown, &c.

OIL MARKET.

The market on Saturday ruled very firm all day, and prices appreciated until Union Pipe oil sold at $2 at Parkers. On the Upper Creek the advance was less marked, $2.05 being the ruling figure. The refined market, both in New York and Philadelphia, was buoyant, with an advance of fully ¼c per gallon. The European markets were also better. The appearance of the market is more healthy in every respect.—*Titusville Courier.*

The oil market indicates an unusual healthy state at present. Since the first of the month the price has risen gradually. There has been no spurts, but the advance was steady and with a firm feeling pervading the market. At Oil City since Thursday, the market has advanced nearly twenty-five cents and it daily overlaps the figures of the day before. Sellers evince no disposition to sell, while shippers daily grow more anxious and eagerly take all oil that is offered. Oil for immediate shipment, which last month sold at a figure varying from five to seven and a half cents less per barrel than oil bought to be stored, now demands an equal figure, and in very few cases can be bought for less than oil needed for tanking.—*Oil City Derrick.*

DAILY SHIPMENTS.

The following table of daily shipments, during March, from the lower oil fields, says the Oil City *Derrick*, will be found specially interesting and instructive, in these days, when some parties claim the outside demand has gone to the demnition bow-wows, and there is the devil to pay generally. The figures are wholly reliable, and represent the total shipments by rail and water from the lower oil districts:

	barrels.		barrels.
March 2	10 354	March 18	10 269
" 3	14,776	" 19	19,904
" 4	15,046	" 20	13,083
" 5	20,852	" 21	18,576
" 6	24 670	" 22	
" 7	15,241	" 23	Sun. 39,061
" 9	15,385	" 24	11,744
" 10	26,813	" 25	11,446
" 11	18,324	" 26	14,026
" 12	15,062	" 27	11,717
" 13	12,735	" 28	16,034
" 14	15,079	" 30	16,731
" 16	13 740	" 31	9,061
" 17	10 965		

This gives an aggregate of four hundred and twenty thousand one hundred and twenty-two barrels, to which must be added about thirteen thousand from Raymilton and Harrisville, making a grand total exceeding *four hundred and thirty-three thousand.* As compared with February this exhibits an increase of over *forty-three thousand barrels.*

OIL FIRE AT MILLERSTOWN.

A dispatch from Millerstown says quite a fire occurred on Saturday evening at the Blair well on the Hemphield farm. Two men named Herrick and Clarke were pulling the tubing from the well when the gas exploded. In an instant the air was filled with flames and an oil tank near caught fire. Herrick was in the top of the derrick at the moment of the explosion. He made a frightful leap from the derrick to the ground, a distance of nearly fifty feet. His clothes caught fire, but he struck the ground uninjured, and ran rapidly up the hill where some men caught him and tearing his clothes off extinguished the flames. His burns were quite serious, but will not prove fatal. How Herrick escaped seems almost a miracle. Clarke was in the derrick, but escaped almost uninjured.

A TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED BARREL STRIKE.

The Grover well, on the Harbison farm, on the belt between Modoc and Karns City, struck the sand on Friday forenoon, and has flowed two thousand five hundred barrels in twenty-four hours from the time of the first flow.

SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE.

The shipments of crude oil all over the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad during January last were a little over 1,000 cars, or about 92,000 barrels. In February they were a little over 500 cars, or about 47,000 barrels, while in March they were just 18 cars, or about 1,500 barrels.

A MAN named Miller, a resident of the town of Sharon, has committed suicide in a most remarkable way. At the head of a flight of stairs a block had been placed. A scythe was arranged by means of a pivot, and the point passed through an aperature into an adjoining room, with a bag containing iron weighing thirty-five pounds was fastened to the point of the scythe by a chain. The weight was so suspended that when Miller placed his head on the block he could detach the weight, which would bring the point of the scythe across his throat with great force. By this extraordinary device the unfortunate man came to his death, though after the blow the instrument of death had done its work he raised it from his neck and staggered down stairs, the room where his body was discovered.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Debate on the Currency Ended in the Senate.

The Bill Passed by Five Majority.

$400,000,000 U. S. Notes.

$46,000,000 Additional National Bank Notes.

The Vote of the Senators.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills, Resolutions, Etc.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill giving jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear the claim of G. W. Curtis Lee, a son of the late General Lee, to the Arlington estate. The petition accompanying the bill recognizes the sacred use to which the property has been put, but thinks the petitioner should be compensated.

Mr. BOGY presented a resolution of the Missouri Legislature favoring the passage of the House bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river. Referred.

Mr. WEST introduced a bill amendatory of the act to limit the liability of ship owners. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. The bill provides that the new liability clause of the act of March 3d, 1851, shall apply to all vessels, steamboats and other crafts engaged in inland navigation.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill to release the Government of Japan from the payment of the balance of the Japanese indemnity fund, amounting to $375,000. Referred.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, from the Committee on Territories, reported without amendment the House bill to provide for the apportionment of the Territory of Wyoming for legislative purposes.

Louisville & Portland Canal Bonds.

The bill to provide for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville & Portland Canal Company was taken up, the pending question being to refer to the Committee on Judiciary.

Messrs. THURMAN and MCCREERY opposed such reference, and favored the committal of the subject to the Committee on Finance, which was adopted after some discussion.

The Currency Bill.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking. The question pending was the motion of Mr. Merrimon to strike out the entire bill with the exception of the first and second sections as amended. These sections fix the amount of United States notes at four hundred millions, and provide for the issue of forty-six millions additional national bank circulation.

Mr. SCOTT moved as an amendment to the section authorizing an increase of forty-six million dollars national bank currency the following: "And each national banking association now organized or hereafter to be organized shall keep and maintain, as a part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid."

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Merrimon.

Mr. CONKLING moved an additional section, as follows: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize an increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States. Rejected—yeas 24, nays 27.

Mr. HOWE offered an amendment to the second section that within thirty days after circulating notes for the amount of $18,000,000 shall be issued to national banking associations, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire an amount of United States notes equal to 70 per centum of circulating notes so issued, which shall be in further reduction of the volume of $400,000,000 fixed by the preceding section, and such reduction shall continue until the whole of the $46,000,000 of circulating notes shall be issued. Rejected—25, nays 30.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) offered as an amendment to the first section the following: "Provided that no part of the increase of United States notes hereby authorized shall be held to place directly or indirectly any money in the United States Treasury which may or can be held for any future appropriation." Rejected—yeas 22, nays 31.

Mr. BAYARD offered as an additional section the following: "That the tax of ten per centum now imposed by law upon notes of State banks or State banking associations be and the same is hereby repealed." Rejected—yeas 12, nays 39.

The question then recurred on substituting Mr. Merrimon's substitute as amended by Mr. Scott for the bill reported by the committee, and it was adopted—yeas 29, nays 24.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, it was then reported to the Senate, the question being, Will the Senate agree to the bill as agreed upon by the Committee of the Whole?

Mr. SHERMAN then offered as a substitute for the entire bill agreed upon in Committee of the Whole, the bill originally reported by the Finance Committee, with certain modifications, extending the time for specie payment to January 1st, 1877, and providing for the retirement of 50 per cent. of greenbacks in proportion to national bank currency issued. Rejected—yeas 23, nays 28.

Mr. SCHURZ offered an amendment, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the additional currency from falling into the hands of speculators, that it be distributed only to the South and West, and that it be not depreciated by expansion.

Ruled out of order.

The amendments made in Committee of the Whole were then concurred in without a division, the question being: Shall the bill be read a third time and passed?

After a lengthy discussion the bill was read the third time and passed—yeas 29, nays 24—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Dorsey, Ferry (Mich.), Goldthwaite, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnson, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Tipton, West and Windom—29.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton (Texas), Hamlin, Howe, Jones, Kelley, Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Thurman and Wadleigh—24.

Messrs. Gordon, Brownlow, Mitchell, Sprague, Conover, Ransom and Wright, who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Messrs. Bayard, Flanigan, Boutwell, Morrill (Me.), Stevenson, Stockton and Edmunds, who would have voted against it.

The bill as passed reads as follows:

A bill to fix the amount of United States notes and the circulation of national banks, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000.

SEC. 2. That $46,000,000 in notes for circulation in addition to such circulation now allowed by law shall be issued to national banking associations now organized and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section 1 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of three per centum temporary loan certificates and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870, and each national banking association now organized or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain, as a part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid. Adjourned.

B. F.

HOUSE.

Bills Reported.

Under the call of States, many bills, none of general interest, were reported and referred.

On motion of Mr. SAWYER, permission was given to the Committee on Public Lands to report back the Senate bill extending to the 31st of December, 1876, the time for completing the Central Railroad of Wisconsin.

After considerable debate the bill was passed.

Mr. CROSSLAND, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Kentucky contested election case, that Young, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat.

Capitation Tax on Immigrants.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. SPEER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the question of levying a capitation tax on immigrants at New York.

Mr. MAYNARD, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, gave notice that he would move the previous question on the currency bill at the close of the discussion to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

BOSTON.

The U. S. Senatorship.

BOSTON, April 6.—The eleventh ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day with the following result: [illegible] necessary to a [illegible]

FOREIGN.

WEST INDIES.

The Samana Bay Convention.

NEW YORK, April 6.—News has been received here from Santo Domingo to March 30th, via St. John, that the British Consul General of Port au Prince has been on a tour of observation to Samana Bay in Her Majesty's ship Woodlark, and had afterward visited Santo Domingo with propositions from the Haytien Government for a treaty between the two Republics. Among the conditions of the proposed treaty, it is said, were the cession to Hayti of the disputed territory on the frontier, and the annulment of the Samana Bay convention made with citizens of the United States. These conditions being admitted by the Dominican Government, Hayti or England was to loan a considerable sum of money to Santo Domingo, payable at convenience and without interest. The special commission of the Samana Bay Company has not succeeded in obtaining an amicable settlement of the questions pending between the Government and the company, and the provisional Government has declared the Samana Bay convention null and void. The commissioners have protested against this summary act as arbitrary and illegal, and instigated by British-Haytien influence, and demand arbitration upon matters in dispute according to the terms of the convention. The company will in the meantime call upon the United States Government for protection against any violent proceedings on the part of the Dominican authorities. The President elect, Gen. Zulez, has not yet been installed, and the provisional Government have arrested a number of persons charged with being engaged in a scheme for the restoration of ex-President Baez.

CANADA.

The Riel Question.

OTTAWA, CANADA, April 6.—The *Times*, the Government organ, this morning publishes an extra containing Archbishop Tache's manifesto of the Riel question, in which he declares that an amnesty was promised by the State Government. It appears, however, that the promise was made before the Scott murder took place. The *Times* takes strong grounds against Riel, and declares that the law must take its course. Archbishop Tache has left Fort Garry for Ottawa. It is still asserted that Riel will take his seat on Wednesday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1874.

"Boss" Tweed.

Mr. STERN, one of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and responsible for the consideration now shown Tweed on Blackwell's Island, says Tweed is in the safest and most strictly guarded portion of the prison, from which he could not escape, unless the twenty-two keepers constantly on guard were bribed. Furthermore, he does not think it devolved upon the Commissioners to make a martyr of Tweed or to exercise any unnecessary severity towards him during his term of imprisonment.

Foster S. Belsey, formerly Tweed's private secretary, and now his business agent, says that the room occupied by Tweed was certainly more comfortable than a cell, but its furniture was not worth more than fifty dollars. It became a question with the authorities as to whether or not some relaxation of the prison discipline in his case was not necessary as absolutely essential to health. Tweed was extraordinarily corpulent, and to enable him to move about with any comfort he was obliged to have his body tightly bound up with cloths. All ready in ill health, his sentence had had a crushing effect upon his nervous system, and his condition at present was really pitiable. If strict discipline was enforced his sentence to imprisonment in the penitentiary would be equivalent to a sentence to death. Twelve years' imprisonment for misdemeanor was a sentence unparalleled in the annals of law and his counsel were very confident that it could be set aside when an appeal was made to the higher court of the State.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Colored Children in the Public Schools—Opinion of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 2.—In the Supreme Court, Judge Perkins, this morning, rendered a decision in the Corey Carter case, which met the unanimous concurrence of the other members of the bench. The questions involved in this case are the right of colored children to go to the public schools, and the constitutionality of certain sections of the school law of this State. The case was upon an application for a mandate to compel the school officers of Lawrence township to admit the children and grandchildren of Corey Carter, a colored man, to the common school of that township, no separate school having been provided for their benefit. A demurrer was filed to the application, and also a motion to quash.

The Court holds that under the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, colored children had the right to enter and attend those schools until such time as convenient separate schools, substantially equal in educational advantages, were provided for the white State, and whenever in any township such schools are not provided for them by the State, colored children, being citizens, and under twenty-one years of age, still retain the right, conferred by our Constitution upon citizens' children, to attend the common schools equally with the white children in such locality.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., April 7, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, easterly to northerly winds, increasing cloudiness and rain, but partly as snow in the latter section.

For the lower Ohio valley, winds veering to northwesterly and cloudy weather.

OUR TIDIOUTE LETTER.

TIDIOUTE, April 4, 1874.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I was much pleased to see in the GAZETTE a clever notice of the growth and prospects of our town, its water works, gaslight works, new bridge across the Allegheny, &c., you have done us no mors than justice in these particulars.

It may interest some of your readers to know more of our busy little burgh. There are in or near Tidioute an Oil Refinery, two barrel stave factories, two or three Planing Mill, Machine shops &c. There are three banks with ample capital, that withstood the late panic with unshaken nerve, meeting promptly every demand upon them. There are four respectable Hotels, prominent among them is the widely known *Wade House* which, in its architectural design modeled after the ancient Parthenon, mine host, Perry Shaw has kept this favorite hotel since the days of $10 oil, when if the day of $60 oil had been foreseen the few oil men in the field might have made themselves, as some indeed did, Oil Princes' Grandin, Nihart and others are samples of the farseeing and successful men of that day, who yet remain among our most, enterprising and honored citizens—but enough of this—Besides the institutions already mentioned, the moral character of the citizens is intinged by five churches, one of these and much the finest, is a large new M. E. Church, which it is expected to been finished in time to consecrate to its sacred uses in May, or at farthest in June proximo. Then we claim to have the best schools in Warren county, Professor Crushey presiding over them with dis tinguished ability and success.

Triumph City, a city on a hill, 1¼ miles from town, is a suburb of historical interest, where fortunes have been made and lost after the fashion of the oil regions generally. The ups and downs alternating in quick succession as the effect of maximum and minimum prices of oil, and the waxing and waning product of the wells, here at Triumph as in Tidioute and elsewhere. The bulls and bears have had their gambols and their strifes, and each in turn gloating over the trophies of victory or writhing in the agonies of discomfiture. Just now the oil business is in a state of partial eclapse. Prices are not at all remunerative. Production has fallen off, but better days are looked for. Already the silver linings of the impending cloud begin to regale the vision of the anxious and waiting oil men. The general expectation is that higher and paying rates will rule in the summer. So may it be.

The edges of the temperance storm have reached us at last. Warren county voted against gin and rum mills, notwithstanding which the mills continue to grind out liquid poison to the lovers of the ardent. But the other day we held a temperance meeting, resulting in a decree issued upon the saloonists and landlords to close the bars, which they did like little men, and thus averted an impending raid of the crusaders, who had been in rehearsal for a descent with prayers and praises on the saloons. More anon.

B. F.

Coal Commissioners.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

WHITE ASH, April 2, 1874.

As there are a great many aspirants after the appointment of Coal Commissioners, to examine into the condition of the bituminous coal mines, in regard to ventilation and drainage, and among others I find that the Coal Exchange wishes to have their men; and also I see that one of the leading miners has expressed it as his opinion that if the Coal Exchange would name good men that they would support them and use their influence to have them successful. Now, Mr. Editor, might not the Coal Exchange just as easily name men that are not competent as the miners, and would such a course not be making the Coal Exchange superior in judgment as to who would be competent to that of the Governor? I think it would be calculated to deprive competent men from gaining the position; and as it should be competent, practical men, I don't think that the Coal Exchange, or at least a majority of its members, are practical men, as many of them never were in a coal mine more than curiosity might lead any one to see what a coal mine looked like; and such men are not fit to say who shall inspect the mines. But suppose the Governor should call a meeting of the aspirants and allow the Coal Exchange or any others to question each applicant in the

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Currency Increased to $800,000,000.

Startling Developments Promised by Ex-Commissioner Haines.

The Mississippi Bridge at Clinton.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1874.

$800,000,000 Currency.

The Senate to-day passed, by a vote of 29 to 24, the finance bill, increasing the currency to $800,000,000, after a most exciting and prolonged debate.

The Mississippi Bridge at Clinton.

At the next called meeting of the Committee of Commerce, a majority report will most likely be agreed upon in favor of the Northwestern Railroad Company maintaining exclusive right to use the bridge at Clinton, across the Mississippi. A minority report will also be made in favor of permitting the Chicago and Burlington R R. Co. to use the bridge by paying tolls therefor. The question is likely to cause some excitement, commercial men believing that bridges should not be monopolized thus, but that all should be permitted to use by paying for them, the same as ferries are used by the public.

Resignation of the Commissioner of Patents.

Gen. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, has tendered his resignation. The Commissioner says it was his intention to have vacated the office on the first of the present month, but was urged by the Secretary of the Interior to remain over awhile. A Sunday paper here has of late frequently charged the Commissioner with corruption in office, and therefore he does not desire to go out resting under this imputation.

The charges are looked upon as malicious by the Secretary of the Interior.

River and Harbor Appropriation.

Though much labor has been bestowed upon the subject during the session, the work upon the river and harbor appropriation bill is not near its end, for it is a most extensive one, engineers' surveys and calculations on rivers and harbors from Maine to California, and from Galveston to Duluth, having to be examined by the House Committee having the work in charge. Too much speech making on regular committee days necessitates night sessions.

Currency Speeches.

Senators still continue to make new speeches on the currency matters now under debate. The Comptroller of the Currency has got several clerks constantly at work preparing data for them.

Startling Developments Promised from Ex-Commissioner Haines.

Startling statements reflecting upon Judge Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury, and Assistant Secretary Sawyer are promised to be made public in a few days. Wm. T. Haines, Commissioner of Customs, who is about to retire from the office, a successor having already been nominated, states that he will give the public facts which have led to his retirement; and further asserts that he has personal knowledge of facts which are so damaging to the Secretary and Assistant Secretary as to lead to their removal from the Treasury Department.

Dr. Mary Walker's Claims.

Dr. Mary Walker is parading about the capital with a partner, who also dons the bloomer costume. The doctor has secured her services in order that the trio may try their pursuasive powers on members of Congress until they become either so infatuated or annoyed that they will sustain the claim of the fair (?) Dr. for $10,000 for services as nurse in the late war.

Shipments of Gold Ceased.

The shipments of gold have ceased of late, owing to the low rate of exchange.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1874.

The Sanborn Contract Investigation.

The Committee on Ways and Means had another meeting this morning on the Sanborn matter. Sanborn himself was present, attended by counsel, under whose advice he declined to put in a written statement which he had prepared some time since. He submitted himself, however, for examination, and was sworn and questioned by various members of the committee.

Test Cases in the Supreme Court.

In the United States Supreme Court, to-day, in the cases of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York vs. Hamilton *et al.*, from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, and late against the New York Life Insurance Company, from the Tennessee Circuit, decrees were to-day affirmed by a divided court. These were test cases put forth to determine the liability of insurance companies on policies held at the South on which premiums were not paid during the war, but upon which the parties or their representatives tendered payment after the close of the war. The decrees below stand affirmed, and the parties are as much in the dark as to their rights as before the appeals to this Court. It is thought, however, that the Court will grant a rehearing, in view of the great amount involved in like cases. If this should occur, the presence of the Chief Justice on the argument would prevent another division. The Chief Justice announced that the Court will not hear arguments after the 24th inst., and that it will finally adjourn on the 4th of May.

District of Columbia Investigation.

The District Investigating Committee met this morning. Wm. A. Cooke, attorney for the District of Columbia, was examined with reference to a check having been given him by Samuel Strong, contractor. He was examined principally by Judge Wilson, and at first appeared inclined to be contumacious. Finally he yielded and gave his testimony.

Enoch Totten, attorney for Strong, was next examined, and stated that he knew of no recent arrangement having been entered into between Strong and the Board of Public Works with a view of settlement—that as an attorney for Strong he had entered a suit against the board for money due to his client.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—River twenty feet, and falling. Arrived—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Pat Rogers, Memphis; Thomas Sherlock and Cherokee, New Orleans.... Yesterday's Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The Tom Farrow and Brilliant with miscellaneous tows, Era No. 3 with coal from above, arrived. The Mary Miller, from Pittsburgh, arrived, and returns on Wednesday.... John Riley, mate of Sam. J. Hines, says that the remains of John Johnson, who lost his life by the accident on that boat, were buried on the Tennessee shore, opposite Island 30. His body will be brought here for burial.... LOUISVILLE, April 5.—The Coal King, W. H. Brown, purchased twelve barges of coal to be put through the canal this morning. The Greyhound took seven in tow, the Ida three, and the Laurel two. The Laurel, in dropping down from the landing, was drawn out beyond the parallel dam by the suck of the falls, and despite all exertions and the full power of the tug, the two barges lodged on the Wellsville dam, and it is feared the barges will go to pieces. The coal may be saved. There are five feet of water over the dam.... CAIRO, April 5.—The J. H. Bigley went to Pittsburgh with a barge of ore and two empty barges. The Raven passed to Pittsburgh.... MEMPHIS, April 5.—The Minneola arrived early this morning. The Smoky City will pass up to night.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 6.—Clear and cool. River fell four inches. Arrived—Quickstep, White river. Departed—Bismarck, City of Quincy and Belle of Memphis, St. Louis; City of Alton and Mary Houston, New Orleans; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Smoky City, Pittsburgh; J. W. Mills, Ohio river; Ella, White river. The little dinky Laura No. 2, used by Dan Rice as an advertising boat, ran into the City of Quincy at the head of Cat Island this morning, knocking down her chimneys and breaking a portion of her guards. The City of Quincy towed her to bank. The damage is insignificant.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Arrived—Bon Accord, Ohio river; Belle La Crosse, St. Genevieve, Vicksburg; Fearless, Pittsburgh. Departed—Johnson, Rookuk; Beaver and Josie, Illinois river; Tom Rees, Cairo; Chester, Memphis; Phillips, Nashville. River falling. Rain all day. Sunday's Democrat says:—The Carry V. Kountz brought 360 tons freight, faster than the railroads are in the habit of bringing it. She reshipped some twelve tons on the Katie P. for the Upper Missouri. She will probably load again for the Ohio.

LOUISVILLE, April 6.—River falling, with 9 feet 7 inches in canal and 7 feet 7 inches in chute on falls. Weather clear and pleasant. Business active. Boats left—Jno. Church, to New Orleans. Passed down—J. W. Means and barges. Up—Charmer, Etna and J. D. Parker. Boats due—Camella, Arlington, Bodman and Lioness, from below.

Death of an Episcopal Minister.

Special to the Gazette.

KITTANNING, April 6, 1874.

Rev. Oliver S. Taylor, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church of this place, died at 9 o'clock last night, of pneumonia. Mr. Taylor was a gentleman of rare culture, an eloquent preacher, a zealous worker, and a most devout Christian. The result of his labors during the short time he has pursued his ministry in Kittanning, has been a large accession to the communing membership of St. Paul's, and such was the love of his parishioners, and the good people of other denominations as well, that, as his disease advanced and death became inevitable, large numbers assembled at his house and joined in [illegible] hymns, all seeming to feel [illegible] bereaved pastor as a sore [illegible] This death will [illegible] loss by the

G. C.

THE ELECTIONS.

Temperance and Anti-Temperance Made an Issue in Ohio.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, April 6.—Fifty-five towns give Harrison 10,272, Ingersoll 11,995, and Smith 1,445. Hartford gives Harrison 2,880, Ingersoll 4,087, and Smith 124.

The Connecticut election resulted in the re-election of Ingersoll, Democrat, for Governor by an increased majority. Both Houses of the Legislature are Democratic.

HARTFORD, April 6—At 11:45 P.M., the *Evening Post* had received returns from one hundred and fifty-one towns. Estimating the remaining fifteen towns to be heard from at last year's vote, Ingersoll will have 1,878 majority. The Senate stands 5 Republican and 16 Democratic. In the House the Democratic majority will be about 42.

NEW HAVEN, April 7—1 A. M.—The election has resulted in a Democratic victory. Returns received at the *Palladium* office, a few towns only wanting, give Ingersoll a plurality of 5,796 over Harrison, Republican, and a majority of 1,669. Smith, prohibition, received a little over 4,000. The Senate stands 16 Democrats to 5 Republicans, and the House is heavily Democratic. The two candidates for Governor are residents of this city, which gave Ingersoll 4,111, Harrison 3,549, and Smith, Prohibition, 256. The city elects 2 Democratic Representatives, and this district a Democratic Senator. The election has been made by the people, and a heavy Democratic majority in the General Assembly renders the choice of a Democratic United States Senator an easy matter.

HARTFORD, April 7—2 A. M.—Returns to the *Courant* from all towns in the State except seven, give the following result: Ingersoll 45,956, Harrison 39,292, and Smith 4,564.

Ohio.

DAYTON, April 6.—The election was quiet. An extraordinary vote was cast, especially in the Seventh and Eighth wards, Democratic, which cast 365 votes more than ever before, giving nearly 900 Democratic majority. Buritz, for Mayor, and the Democratic city ticket were elected by fully 200 majority, with a Republican Council and School Board.

Piqua elects the anti-crusade city ticket. The Council is tied.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Both parties in the municipal election in this city had a license platform. Temperance and anti-temperance were made the issue in other parts of the State.

Specials to the *Gazette* report the temperance ticket victorious in New Lexington and Morrow, and a complete victory for the anti-temperance in Washington Court House, where the women's movement began. Waynesville, Franklin and Batavia, Chillicothe elected four Councilmen, three anti temperance. Lancaster elected four out of five anti-temperance Councilmen. The temperance victory in Eaton was led by a Democrat. The vote was the largest ever polled.

The phase of the temperance question differs a little according to the locality, but is generally a contest between license and prohibition. It probably affected the election in Cincinnati, but this effect was felt in the wards and in the votes received by individual candidates as well as in a reduced vote, caused by anti-license and prohibition voters staying at home during voting hours. The weather was fair all day, yet the vote polled was light.

Urbana has a large temperance victory. The entire ticket is elected.

Springfield.—Council five to five.

Mansfield.—Prohibition majority in the Council, 2.

Lockland has elected a complete temperance ticket.

Wooster elects four out of five temperance Councilmen.

Van Wert elects a temperance Mayor.

TOLEDO, April 6.—The election passed off quietly, the vote being the heaviest ever polled in the city. There has been much splitting, and none of the wards have yet completed the count. The indications are for a temperance choice of Aldermen in the Fifth ward, and the Democrats claim the election of Sign. They also claim the election of their candidate for Street Commissioner by four hundred majority, and five out of eight Aldermen, and about the same number of Councilmen.

FOREST, April 6.—The anti temperance ticket has been elected in every ward in the city.

DAYTON, O., April 6.—Later additional returns give the Democratic Mayor nearly 550 majority. The Democrats carry five and the Republicans six wards.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Twenty-two Cincinnati wards and precincts heard from indicate a pretty full vote, with a heavy Democratic majority.

The *Enquirer's* special says Hillsboro elected a Democratic Mayor with the largest vote ever polled.

Michigan.

DETROIT, MICH., April 6.—The charter elections were held in this State to-day, the Republicans electing their ticket in the following places: Kalamazoo, Comins, Flinton, Albion, Coldwater, Ann Arbor, Hillsdale, Grand Haven, East Saginaw and Alpena. The Democrats elect their ticket in Niles, Port Huron, Pontiac, Battle Creek, Bay City, Grand Rapids, and Lansing, Muskegan. The temperance ticket is elected in Ypsilanti; the people's or whisky ticket in Flint. The Reform ticket is elected in Iona.

Kansas.

MANHATTAN, April 6.—J. K. Pe[illegible] publican and temperance nomi[illegible] was elected [illegible] by nine[illegible] temperance [illegible] majority. The [illegible]

FATHER HICKEY'S ANSWER.

Affidavit of Defense in the Suit of M. A. McSwiggen, Executor of James McCabe, Deceased.

The affidavit of defense was filed yesterday in the Prothonotary's office by Chas. McKenna, Esq., counsel for defendant, in the case of M. A. McSwiggen, executor of James McCabe, deceased, against Rev. John Hickey, Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral. It will be remembered that the plaintiff instituted suit to recover four thousand dollars on a note drawn by Father Hickey in 1868, to the order of James McCabe. The affidavit of defense sets forth that the note, which was given for a temporary loan, has been fully paid, that the affiant owes plaintiff no part of principal or interest on it, and also that he holds the check given for the amount of said note, a copy of which accompanies the affidavit, and which is as follows:

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 7, 1868.

N. Holmes & Sons, bankers.

Pay James McCabe or order

Four Thousand Dollars.

$4,000. JOHN HICKEY,
Treas. St. Paul's Cathedral.

Indorsed.
Jas. McCabe.
W. R. Dunn,
Teller.

KNIGHTS OF THE CUE.

Another Match Game of Billiards.

Last evening in Sproat's "White House" saloon on Fifth avenue, Dodds and Mackey of this city, played a match game of billiards for $500 and the championship of Western Pennsylvania, 1,500 points, American game. Dodds kept the lead from the start and beat his opponent 327 points, the game standing at its conclusion: Dodds 1,500; Mackey 1,173. Considerable money changed hands on the result, but Dodds was the favorite 30 to 10 in betting.

On the night of April 2d the entire sawmill building of Messrs. John O. Fowler & Co., near Summit Station, Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, was destroyed by fire, and the machinery badly damaged. The loss will reach about eight thousand dollars, with an insurance of four thousand five hundred dollars.

ELECTIONS.

CITY DEPOSIT BANK AND TRUST CO.,
(East End,) Pittsburgh, April 4, 1874.

☞ELECTION.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the above named institution are hereby notified that an election of nine (9) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Penn and Collins avenues, on

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DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

IT is rarely the case that the Easter observances have been more elaborate or more largely attended than they were throughout the country last Sunday. Unusually elaborate preparations were made for the observance of the day, music of a very excellent character being provided, and the interest was well sustained and general. The prevailing interest in such occasions is on the increase.

THE great and virtuous, but persecuted, Tweed again looms up into public view. His arts and money influence have been carried into the operations of the penitentiary, and he is living as a gentleman there, in luxuriously furnished apartments, with a private secretary to attend to his writing, and provision for the gratification of his most luxurious tastes, as regards food. Thus this victim of a peculiar public taste, the renowned and generous Tweed, is suffering, a prisoner attached to the hospital department of the penitentiary. It is sad, yet there are those who think that the privileges allowed him are out of place and improper. Such is the perversity of human nature.

WE receive a column of splash from the Oil City *Derrick* with becoming modesty and humility. It takes exception to the remarks offered by us relative to the Millerstown fire, and while admitting that the inflammable character of the buildings, as mentioned by us, is one cause of the destructive character of fires in the oil regions, impliedly denies that fires occur in the oil regions after the question of permanency is settled. We happen to know that quite recently, heavy fires have visited Oil City, and brick buildings have been erected on the ruins, in order to secure safety against future fires. We also have a remembrance that Parkers has been devastated, time and again, and has not, we think, been rebuilt with brick. The slab town may be inexpensive, but human life is generally accepted, as of some value, and the loss of life formed an important feature of the Millerstown, as it has of other fires in the oil regions. Without going back over our files for special instances, we can safely affirm that oil *has*, frequently, been an important auxiliary in spreading fires. Tanks have burst, and the burning oil has spread the flames. In view of these facts we think there is room for proper precautions being employed, the *Derrick* to the contrary notwithstanding.

THERE are very many considerations involved in the selection of a suitable pavement. In London, recently, the subject received very careful attention from the standpoint of the safety of horses, and of three different kinds of pavement the following reports were made: The number of falls that fell during the whole period of fifty days in the streets under observation was 2,327, of which 1,066 fell on the asphalt pavement, 719 on the granite, and 542 on the wood. The mean number of falls daily were, on the asphalt, 21.32; on granite, 14 38, and on the wood, 10.84. Upon the asphalt 209,805 miles were traversed by the horses within the fifty days, and 1,066 accidents occurred; on granite, 95,567 miles, and 719 accidents, and on wood, 179,151 miles, and 542 accidents. The committee that was appointed by our Councils, a year ago, with a roving commission, to inspect pavements, rendered a very remarkable report, being not more singular than the London which forms the basis of the observations and to prove that asphalt was most slippery when merely damp and safest when perfectly dry; that a horse might be expected to travel on the asphalt without an accident nearly twice the distance when the pavement was dry that it could do when damp, and that the difference between the safety of asphalt when wet and dry was not considerable. The granite was most slippery when dry and safest when wet. A horse might be expected to travel on granite without accident nearly seven times the distance when the pavement was wet than when dry, and the granite was about twice as safe when merely damp as when dry. Wood was most slippery when damp and safest when dry. A horse might be expected to travel on the wood more than three times the distance when the pavement was dry than when damp, and wood was more than twice as safe when wet as when damp."

INCREMATION.

The method of disposing of the bodies of the dead is being very earnestly discussed at the East,—by private parties as well as the papers. It is urged that cemeteries absorb valuable land, are unsightly, convey disagreeable suggestions, and that to bury the body of a friend is the worst possible disposition to make of it. Cremation is urged as a substitute, on the score of propriety, economy, and agreeableness. The theory is, that death is not rest for the body, but rather represents a new condition of being for the soul. Nature resolves the body back to its elements, and these are dispersed far and wide. Why not, then, at once reduce the body to ashes, and preserve these, as did the ancients, in urns and jars? The readiness with which this subject has been taken up, and the strong endorsements from prominent clergymen and philanthropists, of cremation as against burial, are surprising. Can it be that this agitation represents another step in the accomplishment of the cycle of changes, and that we are coming round to the customs of the ancient Romans? Or were they impelled to this course by the consideration now urged—economy in the use of ground?

The ancient Egyptians adopted embalming, but they economized space by placing bodies close to each other, in cases, or under ground receptacles, which were often adorned at great expense. This represented an older civilization than that of the Romans, and, in several instances, dense city populations. But it has been thought that the peculiar religious views of the Egyptians had much to do with the disposition made of the bodies of their dead. The same was, to some extent, true of the Romans. They laid more stress on the idea of spiritual immortality than did the Egyptians, and invested with memory of their dead friends with associations of an agreeable nature. Hence they did not object to the presence of the urns, containing the ashes of their dead, in their houses, but rather preferred to have them conveniently accessible. It is claimed that our method of disposing of the bodies of the dead is the fruit of an unreasonable prejudice, and is a custom that is much more offensive than cremation, rightly conducted, would be. At all events, the subject is attracting special attention at the East, and incremation is among the possibilities of the future, as a custom in this country.

CITY GRADES.

The grade question was up, at the adjourned meeting of Councils, yesterday afternoon. The question was in reference to Liberty avenue, but it is one that concerns the entire city. It has come to be the case that the improvement of a street is made the occasion for a wrangle as to the grade that shall be adopted, and the subject is bandied from the Engineer to the Survey Committee, and thence to Councils. It often happens that the grade of a street is changed a number of times pending the completion of work upon it. We regard this as generally undesirable and wrong. It is, in many instances, a source of heavy expense. Fifth avenue is an example. The grade was established a few years since at Soho, in contemplation of the fill now being made. Residences and a costly school building were erected, with reference to the grade that was ascertained. Since work as been in progress it has been changed several times, and is now about eight feet higher than originally contemplated. As a consequence, a suit for $75,000 damages is pending. At other points along that avenue, changes from the original grade have been made to meet the wishes of particular parties. Some of these, while benefiting certain persons, have proven injurious to others.

The entire system of changing grades to suit the interests of particular parties is wrong, and utterly indefensible. The City Engineer should be instructed to prepare the grades of the several streets, with a view to a complete system of streets, which shall be connected by grades that shall be as easy as the topography of the ground will admit. He should be entirely untrammeled in the performance of his duties, and be required to give in writing, in detail, his reasons for establishing the grade of each street, and this report should be filed where it would be accessible at any time. And unless the reasons thus presented are set aside by other and mightier reasons, the grade thus fixed should not be disturbed. As it is, there is very little responsibility felt by any with reference to this subject. The Engineer is instructed by the Survey Committee, and this Committee is controlled by Councils. The fruit of this lack of responsibility is a lack of system that is deplorable.

THE NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.

Considerable interest is understood to exist, particularly among the candidates for various offices, relative to the time when the several Nominating Conventions shall be held. Of those in this county, we shall have Legislative, County, Senatorial and Congressional Conventions. The several candidates who have arranged their plans and completed their canvass are, naturally, anxious for conventions to be held at an early date. But there are several considerations involved, and our judgment is, that in view of them all, there should be no haste in assembling the people in conventions, nor even in exciting them to the strife of a canvass. It will be remembered that elections this Fall will not take place until in November—a month later than heretofore. Thus the canvass will be prolonged a month even if the nominations are made as early as have been usual heretofore. At the least, there is no necessity for this.

Our principal objection to early conventions, however, arises from the fact that they preclude that thorough canvass and the clear expression of preference which the people have a right to ask and to have. It is nearly impossible to thoroughly arouse the people to a careful and interested consideration of the merits of candidates, until the season is sufficiently advanced for a general anxiety to be aroused in the prospect of the canvass. Our observation is, that as the time for election draws comparatively near, the people become aroused, and decide clearly and definitely as to their choice of candidates. It has often happened that nominations have been made at an early period through set up Conventions, and it has been difficult work to induce the party to ratify the nominations at the polls. The efforts that were necessary to support the candidates before the people, were greatly augmented, by the fact that there was, practically, an utter absence of choice in making the nominations. We submit that all this is an injustice to the people and the party. No man has a right to devolve on the political organization with which he is connected the necessity of carrying him through a canvass, and place him in office, whether he is acceptable or not. He has a right to be a candidate for the party nomination, and to use all honorable endeavors to secure the favor of the people, as against all rival candidates whatever. But this involves a canvass before the public, and the necessity of a full interchange of sentiment among the people.

We have, and do still, that candidates take to themselves the chief duties of the canvass for office. To do this involves the submitment of their claims to the people. Were this done in every case, the facts touching the availability, the adaptability, and popularity of all would be sufficiently developed for a satisfactory choice to be readily made, thus saving the necessity of harmonizing the party after nominations have been made. It often happens that the chief struggle, when a ticket has been launched is, to induce the party to accept it. And this arises, not from a captious spirit, but because persons thrust themselves upon the party who are not acceptable, either to the better element, or, often, to the professional politicians. Hence it is that the open canvass is laborious, disagreeable, and often painful, and its result is involved in doubt up to the last moment. And even then, the candidate is elected, only because enough persons are persuaded to vote for him for the sake of the party.

The coming election will be very important. We need and should have an unusually pure and able delegation in the Legislature; we should have a good list of county officers, so far as these are to be elected; we require a strong Congressional delegation. Particularly true is it that the party cannot afford to have unpopular names on the list of candidates. We urge, therefore, that candidates for the several offices to be filled present their names early, and make their canvass, so that the people may have full opportunity for a deliberate, intelligent choice. It is imperative, in order to do this, that the Conventions be delayed until August or September. If held on the first of September there will still be time enough for a full and vigorous canvass before the people. This done, and the election of the ticket will be secured with ease, and the result will be eminently satisfactory to the party generally.

PERSONAL.

THE *Osservatore Romano* announces that a daughter of Count Bismarck wishes to marry a young Catholic gentleman, and that her papa is unwilling that she should do so.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON says that when he makes up his mind to retire from the Treasury Department he will take care that it is immediately made public, and that the present rumors about his resignation grew out of the well-known fact that he has been pressed for two or three years to go into private business. Richardson also says that the President has never communicated with him on the subject of his retirement from the Treasury.

A CORRESPONDENT has caught a glimpse of Marie Alexandrowna, and puts his impressions in print. The Duchess is little of stature. She is neither the darkest of brunette nor the fairest of blondes. Her features are not Grecian, nor anything else in particular. Perhaps an artist would not even grant that her features were even regular. She is withal, as far as could be judged from a hurried glance, quite a charming little creature.

IT is said Louis Napoleon first met his future Empress at the Elysee Gardens in Paris. He had escaped from the Duke of La Moskowa, when he suddenly came upon a radiant, blushing girl, who was trying to do up her hair alone, opposite a glass in the conservatory. Her hair had come down during a waltz, and Louis Napoleon, seeing her in this strait, gallantly offered her his arm and led her round by the private apartments into the dressing-rooms.

HELEN CRAGER, an attractive young school teacher, was kissed against her will, by a conductor on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. She caused him to be arrested on a charge of assault and battery, and he was fined and discharged from his position. She then went for the railway company, and has just recovered one thousand dollars damages, the Circuit Court of Saulk county, Wisconsin, ruling as a matter of law that the company was liable to the plaintiff for actual damage occasioned by the wrongful act of the conductor.

BERTHA GEROLT, daughter of the late Prussian Minister to the United States, who entered the monastery in the District of Columbia about three years ago, took the final vows a week ago. The same day a nun died within the convent walls who had been immured there twenty-five years, and belonged in the past to a respectable official family in Washington. Within the same walls are a daughter of the Emperor Iturbide and a daughter of General Scott. A few weeks ago the daughter of Admiral Sands took the white veil in this convent.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

W. M. FLACI, a railroad employ, fell from the top of a car at the depot in Columbus, Ohio, on Monday morning, and was crushed, four trains passing over him.

THE editor of a juvenile paper in New York recently received the following flattering testimonial: "Please stop your paper. Our Annie died on Monday, after reading your last number."

Two colored men, named Bryant and Walker, under sentence of death in Nashville, for murder, were baptized recently in public. They were conveyed to the church in hacks, accompanied by the jailor, sheriff, coroner, and two or three justices.

TO ACCOUNT for all the sin in the world, there must have been a great many apples eaten. A commentator makes the number 2,492,938, as follows: Eve being tempted, there 4 8 1 4 curiosity, and Adam, willing to eat anything of which Eve here 2 4 8, 8 1 2 4 the same reason.

WHETHER champagne is growing unpopular, or has been crowded out by whisky, or the people have less money to waste on such costly drink, does not yet appear. But there were 30,000 dozen less of champagne imported into the United States in 1873 than in 1872. The per centage of diminished importation was about thirteen per cent.

A CONSTABLE out West seized a traveling menagerie of living wild animals the other day, and here is his inventory. It is a study for the naturalist: One gray mare, with six hoofs; one bay colt, with eight hoofs, two black bears, one Cashmere goat, two monkeys, one dog, with five legs; one hairless dog, thirteen banners, two black pups, one bridle bitch, one owl, one fox, one goose, one snake, one three-legged dog, one coon.

THE distillers of the country, last year, produced over sixty-eight millions of gallons of spirits. There were 445 of them in which about $70,000,000 capital was invested, 70,000 men employed, and nearly twenty millions of bushels of grain consumed, four-fifths being corn. The spirits produced yielded nearly $50,000,000 tax to the Treasury. Illinois is the chief producer, and the Western States distilled more than five-sevenths of all the spirits made.

HENRY BERGH being invited to express his opinion on the subject of cremation, says: It might be asked, would I consent to a personal application of this ancient custom. I unhesitatingly answer yes, for I infinitely prefer that my ashes should be made of some immediate practical utility, even though they be used as the great bard has it, "to stop a crack to keep the wind away," rather than that my body should be subjected to the buffetings and jostlings incidental to the other system, and which are as sure to ensue as May-day movings.

A LARGE number of weavers at Methuen and Waltham, Massachusetts, have struck for an increase of wages to the rates paid previous to the stoppage last October. The strikes have given rise to a legal question as to the rights of employers, which will prove of interest outside of the State. The Boston Manufacturing Company adopted a rule, whereby an employe who neglected to give the company two weeks' notice, before leaving, forfeited his or her pay for that time. Under this rule several female weavers were refused their pay, and they have brought suit for their wages in the Superior Court.

CHICORY, which has to overcome some strong prejudices before it can take the place of coffee, has been reinforced for the struggle by chemical analysis, which tells us that the percentage of nutritious substances in chicory is more than twice as great as that of coffee. It is la- by the poor people of [illegible] found its way [illegible] nutritious qualities and a total absence of nervous stimulating qualities. Chicory or Succory is a plant which grows wild in Europe, but is sometimes cultivated. The roots are kiln dried, roasted and ground into a brownish red powder, to be used either for mixture with or as a substitute for coffee.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times* has been calculating the cost of living and entertaining in Washington during the season, and his conclusions point to the fact that a vast amount of money is frittered away in keeping up appearances, while nobody seems to be any the better for it. A Cabinet officer's salary is $8,000 a year, and his expenses, within the narrowest limit, $17,000, if he desires to maintain the social position which his office demands. Dinner-giving, visiting, receptions, and style demand a handsome private income in addition to the salary paid by the country. Living, for a family,—the mere rental of shelter and purchase of food,—is enormously high, and the $8,000 barely covers the house expenses for four persons when they happen to be servants of the people.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Duke de Padoue, who was so prominent at the Bonopartist demonstration at Chislehurst, is a son of General Arrighi, one of the first Napoleon's officers. He is wealthy, and resigned his position in the engineers rather than serve under King Louis Phillips.

RIO JANEIRO newspapers contain details of the trial of the Right Rev. Bishop of Pernambuco, on charges of high crime against the law of the Empire of Brazil. The Bishop was found guilty, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment with hard labor. The Bishop of Pernambuco was attended in court by the Bishop of Rio Janerio and the Bishop of Kansas, who is in Brazil making collections for the poor churches of his diocese.

DURING nearly the whole of the fighting between the British troops and the Ashantees, neither side were able to see the other. The British had to cut a path through dense jungle, where the creepers and vines and undergrowth grew with a luxuriance only found in tropical countries. The enemy were concealed in the jungle, hidden from view, and the British fire could only be directed towards where the Ashantee guns seemed most numerous.

THE "Fille de Madame Angot" has been performed at the Folies Dramatiques in Paris three hundred and sixty-five times, and has brought the management a profit of 750,000 francs. The poor, who have a right to 10 per cent. on the gross receipts, gained 145,443 francs. The publisher of the music sold 15,000 copies, clearing 200,000 francs, and the publisher of the libretto was benefited to the extent of 33,000 francs. The composer, Lecoq, and the authors have touched 62,000 francs.

A. F.'s enthusiastic account of Liszt, in the April *Atlantic*, might be furnished, as a note, with the following story that comes from Vienna: It is said that the great pianist found himself recently in the company of ladies, who begged him in hyperbolical terms to procure for them "the ecstasies, the artistic raptures, which his magnificent talent inevitably produces." He obligingly seated himself at the piano and played. When he had finished, some of his admirers had fainted. "Well," said Liszt, "I played wrong notes all through, intentionally; so badly, indeed, that I should have been turned out of doors at any elementary school of music!"

ENGLAND has now 36,000,000 spindles in her mills, with nearly 400,000 looms and 650,000 workmen. Next comes the United States with 8,000,000 spindles; France, 5,700,000; the German Zollverein, 4,300,000, of which Alsace possesses 1,700,000; Russia, 2,000,000; Switzerland, 1,800,000; Austria, 1,400,000; Spain, 2,400,000; Belgium, 600,000; Italy, 500,000, and over 2,000,000 in other countries. According to the report of M. Alcan, made in 1867, the number of spindles used in cotton-spinning was 58,850,000, which number has increased now to 63,700,000. Estimating the amount of cabital invested at $10 in gold per spindle, we find that $637,000,000 is invested in the industry, and some $140,000,000 is annually paid to 1,200,000 workmen.

THE London *Times'* money article of March 18th says: Without any absolute cause of special distrust the markets continue in the general state of dullness which has characterized them for months past, and which is as intense as if we were slowly recovering from one of our decennial panics. The condition of affairs in India prolonged the default on many American railway bonds and State stocks. The absence of a financial revival at Vienna, apparently hopeless anarchy in Spain, and uncertainty as to the amount of Turkish, Egyptian, Peruvian and other bonds yet remaining to be placed in various exchanges, furnish permanent causes of depression, which are but slightly neutralized by the success of the Ashantee war, the hopes of a revival of trade from the reaction in the coal market, and the steady prospect of moderate rates of discount.

THE importance of the University boat-race in England may be understood from the circumstance that the royal family is always represented, and that the Lord Mayor customarily entertains both crews at the Mansion House after the race. This year, the exalted young gentlemen who composed the Oxford crew neglected to answer the Lord Mayor's invitation for some days, and finally declined it. Thereupon his Lordship retorted that, "Considering the lack of politeness which they evinced by permitting his invitation to remain so long unacknowledged, and the fact that they had to be communicated with a second time before a reply of any kind was received, he in no way regretted their determination." Mr. Darbyshire now explains that the University have regretted the growing publicity of the event, and hoped to diminish it by declining the Lord Mayor's proffered hospitality.

ECONOMIZING.

The Dollar We Don't Spend.

(From the Vermont Chronicle.)

We have to calculate pretty close at our house, you know; and the whole family are called into counsel when any important expenditure is to be made. Well, the other evening we were considering the small remnant of the quarter's salary, and Mrs. Dobbs was trying to reckon how it could be made to cover everything. There was her new dress, and a new coat for me, and a new carpet for the best parlor, and a new hat for our (at present) unmarried daughter, besides a great many other things, with which I will not occupy your valuable space. The main point was the new dress, and Mrs. Dobbs was thinking of this shade, and scrutinizing that pattern, wishing she could buy them all, doubting if she could buy any of them; and our faces grew longer as the salary shorter. Presently, with one of my happy inspirations, I said to her:

"Mrs. Dodds, there is no dollar that does you so much good as the one you don't spend."

She looked at me a little perplexed, and presently she said, "Why, Doctor, I don't understand you."

So I said, "The handsomest dress is the one you don't buy."

"Oh, yes, that's true. The best dress I ever had was the silk that Mrs. Largehead gave me when she came from Philadelphia. She bought it at Homer & Colloday's; it couldn't have cost less than——"

"Mrs. Dobbs," said I, interrupting her, "the handsomest and every way the best dress is the one you don't have."

She was more puzzled than ever, and I was forced to explain.

"Mrs. Dobbs," said I, "all the dresses you ever bought have worn out, haven't they?"

"Yes," said she, very promptly; "all of them. I haven't a decent thing to my name. There is my bombazine——"

"Wait a moment," I said, for I was mortally afraid to have her get up that topic; "and did you ever buy a dress, did you ever have a dress, any way, that you didn't see some misgivings over; that you didn't see some defect in; that you didn't rather wish that you had bought the other?"

"I believe you are right," she said, thoughtfully.

"But," said I, "the dress that you don't buy has no faults; you are never tired of it; it never grows old; never fades; never wears out; or if you want to change, how easily the change is made!"

"Why, yes," said Mrs. Dobbs; "I never thought of that before."

"And so," said I, "of your dollar. You never spent a dollar in your life that you didn't feel at least a doubt as to whether you had spent it wisely. You wished you had bought something else. But the wish was vain; you couldn't make a change. The dollar that you spend you can spend but once, but the dollar you don't spend you can spend a hundred times. You can buy a hundred things with it every time you go out. If you are dissatisfied with any of your purchases, you can go back and begin all over. And so," I continued, "the dollar that you don't spend does you a great deal more good than the dollar that you do spend; and, better than all, it brings with it no regrets, no misgivings, even."

Mrs. Dobbs looked as though she didn't know just how to answer me, but at the same time thought she wasn't quite convinced. Presently she said:

"Well, Doctor, I don't know that I see through it all; but no doubt you are right, for you are a good deal wiser than I am. And so we will go on that principle, and will take the dollar that we [illegible] which is [illegible] so much the

A lily in my garden grew,
Amid the thyme and clover,
No fairer lily ever blew,
Search all the wide world over.
Its beauty passed into my heart—
I know 'twas very silly—
But I was then a foolish maid,
And it—a perfect lily.

One day a learned man came by,
With years of knowledge laden,
And him I questioned, with a sigh,
Like any foolish maiden:
"Wise sir, please tell me wherein lies—
I know the question's silly—
The something that my art defies,
And makes a perfect lily."

He smiled, and stooping plucked the flower,
Then tore its leaf and petal,
And talked to me for full an hour,
And thought the point to settle:
"Herein it lies," at length he cries;
But I—I know 'twas silly—
Could only weep and say, "But where—
O, doctor, where's my lily?"

—*John Fraser, in Scribner's for April.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Assets $45,000,000

Ætna, Hartford.
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Edward's NATURAL POLISH.

The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.

It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.

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AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.

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Jewelry, Watches,
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Of the LATEST DESIGNS.
Stock new and complete and bought at the lowest figures. Everything will be sold low for CASH.
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Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Ask your Grocer for
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I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by keg or car load, AT LOW PRICES. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
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216 LIBERTY STREET,
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B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for SPring wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

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MARBLE WORKS.
For a Fine Monument, a Good Head Stone, or all kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to
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No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BEANS—25 BBLS CHOICE NAVY Beans.
DRIED PEACHES—25 bbls Halves;
15 do Quarters;
15 do Sliced.
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For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
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Iron Working Machinery
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MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
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CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000 00
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DISRAELI'S POLICY.

The New Premier and the Queen's Speech—Bold Programme—Educating the Conservative Party Again.

A London letter to the N. Y. *World* says: "The bold programme laid down by Mr. Disraeli in the Queen's speech has caused a feeling of genuine surprise. But surprises were to be expected from Mr. Disraeli. He is evidently bent upon again educating his party in the way of progress. The astonishing feature of his programme is that portion of it which relates to land reform. This was about the last thing that a Conservative Government would be expected to meddle with. But Mr. Disraeli makes it the first of his list of new measures. It is true that he makes the Queen speak only of 'the delay and expense attending the transfer of land' as 'a reproach to our system of law and a serious obstacle to dealings in real property.' But then these evils have their root in the system of primogeniture and entail, and whenever the reform of the land laws is once commenced, it will be difficult to make half-way work with it. It is characteristic of Mr. Disraeli's boldness that he thus takes this very dangerous bull by the horns and proposes to lead it himself. With equal boldness and wisdom he does not wait for the opposition to propose legislation upon the other question which the working classes most care for—a revision and reform of the laws of conspiracy and those dealing with the relations of master and servant. He causes the Queen to announce that she has issued a royal commission to inquire into the state and working of the present laws, with a view to their early amendment. This announcement had been expected; and so anxious are the *soi disant* working-men leaders to prevent the workmen from being captured by Mr. Disraeli that they have denounced the idea of a royal commission, declaring that there was no need of it, and that enough was known to justify immediate legislation. But Mr. Disraeli need not be alarmed by these denunciations. He will place both the workingmen members of Parliament on the commission, obtain all the facts on both sides, and then bring in a good, comprehensive bill, as much better probably, than the half measures of the late Administration as his reform bill of 1867 was better than Mr. Gladstone's £7 franchise project. It is easy to see what increased popularity Mr. Disraeli will win for himself and his party if he carries some such measure as this, and the uneasiness with which the Liberal leaders of the workmen regard him is pefectly natural.

Shyster.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes an opinion by a prominent Chicago lawyer as to the meaning of the word "shyster." It is the deposition of Mr. Thomas Dent, taken in a suit against the *Republican* for calling him a shyster. Mr. Dent says:

Shyster is a term of reproach applied to such lawyers, or persons assuming to be lawyers, as were supposed to resort mainly to the Police Courts and magistrates' offices to secure the escape or acquittal, by sharp or law practice, of criminals or persons held under arrest. The first recollection I have of the word is, that it was used in the Chicago *Democrat* then under the editorial management of John Wentworth, of this city. Its application, when so used, was to denigrate and bring into disrepute such persons as, without the use of legal or professional ability, prevented the holding for trial or the conviction of persons accused of offenses either against the laws of the State or the city ordinances. The word has had a great occurrency since the earliest use of it in the *Democrat* now within my recollection, but it has always been used as a term of reproach, and as indicating one whose practices were not only unprofessional, or at least degrading to the profession, but also disgraceful. The great occurrency of the word has left its application here mostly to persons frequenting the Police Courts, &c.

Mary's Little Lamb.

A California paper being requested to reprint the "beautiful little pastoral about Mary's little lamb," quotes "from memory" this effect:

Mary possessed a diminutive sheep,
Whose external covering was as devoid of color
as the congealed aqueous fluid which occasionally presents formidable barriers to
railroad travel on the Sierras:
And everywhere that Mary perigrinated,
The juvenile Southdown was certain to get up
and get right after her.
It tagged after her to the alphabetical dispensary one day,
Which was in contravention to established usage;
It caused the other youthful students to cachinnate and skylarkle
To perceive an adolescent mution in an edifice
devoted to the dissemination of knowledge.
And so the preceptor ejected him from the interior.
But he continued to roam in the immediate vicinity,
And remained in the neighborhood until Mary
Once more became visible.
"What causes the juvenile sheep to hanker after Mary so?"
Queried the inquisitive children of their tutor.
"Why, Mary bestows much affection upon the
little animal to which the wind is tempered
when shorn, you must be aware,"
The preceptor with alacrity responded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,551 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
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THE EGGS OF PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.

THIS AMUSING TOY

Is being brought into notice again as a scientific wonder. It is both instructive and amusing, and will please young folks a good deal. If you would have an evening of genuine fun, purchase a few boxes of these eggs, give each person present a few, and if you want to wave the wizards wand, and call forth myriad of snakes at your will, place five or six in a plate and ignite them, and you will see snakes worse than if you were drunk on benzine for a week.

Sold at the drug store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

New Fancy Goods.

Linen Collars and Cuffs, Gilt Balls and Chains.
Heavy Blue Collars and Cuffs, Gilt Balls and Chains,
Fancy Collars and Cuffs, Oxydized Balls and Chains.
Embroidered Printed Linen Collars.

NEW WHITE BROCADE SCARFS.
White Silk Handkerchiefs, with Blue, Cherry and Black Borders.
New Sash and Bonnet Ribbons.
New Spring and Summer styles of Hats.
New Spring and Summer styles of Bonnets.
New Spring styles of French Bonnets.

New Spring Flowers, Wreaths, &c.
Scarlet, White and Buff Java Canvas Bergmann Zephyrs.
An excellent line of long and short Hair Switches, real and imitation.

Whitby Jet Sets and Ear Drops.
Hard Rubber Ear Drops.
Ball and Dart Drops, in silver and gold frosted.
Gilt Filigree Ear Drops.
New Engraved, Gilt, Silver and Table Rock.
Ball Ear Drops.
Bell Scarf Holders, in Silver and Gold.
Silver and Pearl Darts for Hats, new and handsome.
Navy Blue Anchor and Ring for Hats.
Jet and Pearl Mixed Ornaments for Hats.
Sleeve Buttons, Studs, &c., &c.
Silver and Oxydized Visnegrettes.

A large stock of Embroideries, Edgings, Yak Laces, Guipure Laces, &c.

LADIES' SATCHELS
The "Giant" Fan—new.
Parasols and Silk Umbrellas.

A Full Line of Novelties
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

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197 AND 199 PENN AVE.

SILKS.
We have just opened our new lines of
Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
For the Present season, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our
BLACK SILKS
are of the very best makes, including "GOLDEN WHEEL" and C. J. BONNET & CO., CASHMERE DE LOIE. All at
Reduced Prices.

IN FANCY STRIPED SILKS
We offer Choice Styles at less than last season's prices.
Plain Dress Silks,
In all new Dark Shades, and in Evening Tints.
BLACK TOEQUOISE, AND
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All the late styles in Neck Ruchings.
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Fine French Corsets.
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NEW GOODS EVERY DAY,
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CARPETS,
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Oil Cloths. Oil Cloths.
BEST DESIGNS.
SHADES AND SHADE CLOTH
IN GREAT VARIETY.
We offer a large and well-selected stock at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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21 Fifth Avenue.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Having associated with me in the Wholesale and Retail Grocery and Tea business at No. 13 Diamond, Pittsburgh, my son, A. L. FRANCE, to date from January 5th, 1874, the business will hereafter be conducted under the style of WILLIAM FRANCE & SON, at the old stand, No

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
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CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
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Deposits received and 3 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $250,000
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Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 7, 1874.

The week has opened rather quietly, as regards finances, although the banks are gaining slightly in deposits. It is thought that a considerable accumulation of moneys will find their way to banks during the next few days, as the result of dividends, rents, sales and the like. The demand continues light, and paper is still seanned very closely. Nothing new to report in real estate or local stock transactions. Trade generally is not yet up to the expectations of those engaged in it, and there is more or less complaint of dullness. In all branches of business there has been a disposition to buy only for present wants, and this has misled many as to the real extent of sales. There are instances where merchants have compared their sales with those of last year and have been surprised to find the aggregate so nearly up to what they then were.

The foreign commerce of the port of New York for last week was:—General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $9,851,627; produce exports, $6,047,968, and specie exports, $918,091. The total merchandise imports since January 1, this year, are $110,392,614, against $104,904,613 last year and $113,353,405 in 1873. The total exports of produce since January 1 are $69,062,941, against $64,387,898 last year and $53,016,223 in 1872. The total exports of specie since January 1 are $14,554,231, against $14,757,599 last year and $6,136,611 in 1872.

The last statement of the particulars of the public debt of the United States contains many curious facts. Of the old debt that matured previous to January 1, 1837, $45 has never been called for. Of the 6 per cent. 5-20's that matured December 1, 1871, and at subsequent dates, $5,390 400 are due, and the money is uncalled for. Holders of these bonds will doubtless call for their cash in due time. The very large sums fell due from four to ten years ago, and still remain unpaid. The total amount on which interest is stopped, and which the Treasurer is ready to pay on demand, is $6,852,800. In every large fire, steamboat and other disaster, more or less of the bonds of the Government, greenbacks, and bank bills are lost, amounting in the aggregate, in a very few years, as these figures show, to a very large sum.

The Commercial National Bank of Chicago received Saturday morning, from its correspondent bank at St. Paul, a draft for $5,000, purporting to have been drawn by Ogden, Sheldon & Co., of this city, on the Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company. The forger, in order to identify doubtless, the signature of the draft, had indorsed it. A stamp of certification by the M. S., L. & T. Co. is on the face, signed by Phelps. It is made payable to "exchanges" or bearer, and the whole is written in a bold, business hand, and it is in all respects "well calculated to deceive." Probably the same individual, or an accomplice, who had passed a draft for $8,600, purporting to have been drawn by J. W. F. Coolbaugh & Co., on, if we mistake not, the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul. Evidently somebody in that city is getting hurt.

The Board of Liquidation of Louisiana claim that payment of duty on imported goods to the Confederate Collector, while the Confederate Government was in actual possession of the port, protects the property from subsequent seizure by the Federal Government for non-payment of

Duties. Kaufman, Broker, No. 95 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Bid.	Asked.
Gold	108¾	
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	116	116¼
Do. do. 1881	116¼	116¾
5-20 1862	117¼	117¾
5-20—1864	119¼	119¾
" 1865	120¾	121
" 1865 new	119¾	119¾
" 1867	120	120¼
" 1868—coupons	119¾	119¾
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	117	117½
New 5 per cents	115	115¼
10-40's—coupons	114¾	115
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	100¾	100¾
Erie	39¾	39¾
A. & P. Preferred		75¾
Reading	103	103
C. C. & I. C.	32¾	33¾
St. Paul	43¾	44
Do. preferred	63¾	63¾
Michigan Southern	79¾	79¾
Do. Central	85¾	86
North Western Common	54¾	54¾
Do. preferred	73	73¾
Rock Island	106	106¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾	89¼
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾
Western Union Telegraph	79¾	79
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	37¾	37¾
Toledo & Wabash	40¾	40¾
Harlem		125
Chicago and Alton	104¾	104¾
Adams Express	97	97¾
American Express	68¾	69
U. S. Express	69	69
W., Fargo & Co. Express	17¾	18
Terre Haute	11	11
Panama	115	114¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 40 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board precisely as follows:

	Closed.
Penna. Central	82¾
" " scrip	99¾
Reading	97¾
United Cos. of N. J.	121
Oil Creek	16¾
Lehigh Valley	69¾
A. V. R. R. 1-30	92
Central Transportation	43
Empire do.	51

NEW YORK, April 6, 1874.

The customs receipts were $441,000, and the Treasury disbursements $289,000. Money was easy at 4@5. Sterling was dull and steady at 485 for sixty days and 488 for sight. Gold ranged 113¾@113¾, and closed at 113¾. The carrying rates were 3@4, closing at 4 to that for borrowing. The clearings were $32,000,000. The Gold Board to-day resolved to close at 3 o'clock throughout the year. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Governments were firm and quiet. Stocks were without special activity or feature; opened dull, but steady, and closed dull at a decline of ¼@¾ from the highest prices of the day. The sales between 10 and 2 o'clock were 97,000 shares, of which 17,000 were Western Union, 11,000 Union Pacific, 10,000 Wabash, 10,000 Pacific Mail, 13,000 Lake Shore, and 6,000 Northwest. At the annual election of directors for the Panama Railroad for the ensuing year the following ticket was elected: Russell Sage, George S. Scott, H. H. Baxter, Jno. M. Burke, Frank Work, Geo. J. Forrest, A. B. Stockwell, A. L. M. Barlow, B. P. Kissam, C. K. Garrison, Charles J. Osborne, T. W. Park and Rufus Hatch. Russell Sage was elected President.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 12¾@5-8ths of ⅛; do of '65, 12¾; do of '65, 12⅝; do new, 11⅞; do of '67, 12⅜; do '68, 11⅞; new 5s, 11⅝; 10-40s, 11⅜; currency 6s, 117.

Bank Stocks.—Manhattan, 94; Tennessee, old, 83; do new, 85; Virginia, new, 55; do old, 51; North Carolina old, 28; do new, 27.

Stocks.—Canton, 75; Western Union Telegraph Co., 79¾ Quicksilver, 26¾; Adams Express, 97¾; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 18; Pacific Express, 68; United States Express, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 46¾; New York Central, 100¾; Erie, 39¾; Erie preferred, 80; Harlem, 125; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 86; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¾; Northwestern common, 54¾; do pref'd, 73¾; Rock Island, 107¾; New Jersey Central, 100; do 1st pref., 61; do 2d pref., 45; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 12; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 104¾; do. preferred, 123¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 91; Pittsburgh & Quincy, 104½; Lake Shore, 78¾; Panama, 30¾; Illinois Central, 103; Union Pacific, 37¾; Central Pacific, 94¾; Union, 96¾; Hartford & Erie, 17¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108.

PARIS, April 6.—Rentes, 59f.

Head, Carson & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
249 LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Reference—Second National Bank.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 6, 1874.

ALE—There is no change in the card rates which are still below the actual cost of making it. X, $9 ⅌ brl. to the country, and $8 to the city; XX, $10. India Ale, $11. Half brls. in proportion.

APPLES—The arrivals, although not large, are about sufficient to keep up the supply, hence there have been no quotable changes in rates; we continue to quote at $3.00@3.50 per brl., according to quality and condition.

BACON—The market continues to come in pretty freely but with a steady demand there is no accumulation, and prices remain as last quoted, ranging from 65 to 7c ⅌ gallon.

ASHES—Trade continues quiet, but an early improvement in the demand is expected as a number of the window glass factories have started up.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 35c; two and one-half bushel, 42c; three bushel, 50.

BROOM CORN—There is a considerable good demand, and as the arrivals continue light and the supply in the market, both in hands of dealers and consumers is comparatively light there is a firmer feeling and the tendency is upward, although we repeat former quotations: 5½@6¾ for red; 7@8 for green, and 9@10 for fancy.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2.25@2.50 ⅌ dozen; No. 3, $2.50@2.75; No. 4, $2.75@3.00; No. 5, $3.25@3.50; No. 6, $3.50@3.75. Carpet Brooms, $4@4.25. Whisps, $1.50@1.75.

BEANS—The market continues dull and somewhat overstocked, but, notwithstanding holders generally are anxious to realize, prices are still maintained, and while it is possible, it is probable that they will not go much, if any lower; sales of good mediums at $2.10@2.15, and prime navies at $2.20@2.25. It is strange that there is not an increased consumption in view of the high price of potatoes, but it appears people prefer the former notwithstanding the increased cost.

BUTTER—The market remains substantially as noted in our last weekly review. There is a steady demand for the choice grades, and there is no accumulation prices for this particular grade are still maintained. Common and medium Butter is in good supply, the arrivals for several weeks past having been large, and holders are working it off to the best advantage; they have no difficulty in obtaining full prices for prime to choice, but old stale Butter, no matter at which our market is overstocked, is very dull. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: 15@17c for inferior to common; 18@20 for fair to good; 23@28 for prime, and 30@40 for fancy dairy —but few sales being made above 28. The eastern markets, particularly New York, are the ones which will tend to increase the shipments to this market, and the probability is, prices here will have to be let down within the next few days.

BEESWAX—Continues quiet, and, so far as we can learn, prices remain unchanged, 27 to 30c per ⅌.

CHEESE—The stock of Ohio Cheese in this market is almost exhausted, and we will have to depend on New York for supplies until the new crop is ready; whatever Ohio Cheese there is remaining in first hands is contracted for in Ohio or West. Since our last weekly report prices have been advanced half a cent per ⅌, and we now quote prime New York at 13@13½c; Ohio Sweitzer cheese all the way from 15 to 17, as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Quotable at from $15@18 ⅌ brl., as to quality and condition.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—Shoulders, 6@7; Ribbed Sides, 8@8½; Clear Sides, 8@8¾; Hams, 9½@10¾. Country Lard, 8@9.

CANNED GOODS—The consumptive demand, which is to be expected at this season of the year, has been in not what it should or usually is at this particular time, yet it is reasonable to expect that it will continue to improve from now on, and, besides, the low rates should tend to stimulate the demand. We continue to quote in a jobbing way, Tomatoes, $2.30@2.40; Corn, $1.30@1.35 for 3 ⅌ Peaches, and $2.75@2.85 for Corn, according to brand.

COKE—The market in a general way, presents but little that is really new or important; trade continues dull, and, to makers, very unsatisfactory, while prices remain substantially as last quoted. $3.25@3.75 ton, delivered free on cars here in Pittsburgh.

COPPER—Following are the card rates, cash as reported by Park & Co.: Bottoms, 30c; Sheathing, 30c; Sheathing and nails, 35c; Braziers' Copper, 10, 11 and 12 ⅌. sheets, 33c; Braziers' Copper, 9 ⅌. and less, 40c Circles; under 24 diameter, 35c. Circles, 24 diameter and over, 40c. Segment and Pattern Sheets, 35c. Sheathing Copper, 14 in, by 48 in., 33c. Bolt Copper, 30c. Composition Nails, 30@32c. Roofing Plates, $4.00@4.50 ⅌ barrel Louisville, $3@3.50; Tough tendery, $4@5.50. Besson, $2@2.25. Portland, $8@9. New York, $3@3.75. Pencils, $4.50. Mills, Co., $5.50@5.75. Michigan, $3.00@3.75. Land Plaster, $3.50@3.75. Fremont, $2@2.25. Calcined Plaster, $3.50@4. Ground, $2@2.25.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill A. No. 14-4 Sheeting, 11c. Nonatook, 10¾c; Pittsburgh Mills, 10c. Canada, 10c. Black Bridge, 10c. White Carpet Chain fine, 36c Colored, 38c. Cotton Batting, 16. Cotton Twine, 31.

FLOUR—Trade, XX, $4.75@5; XXX, 5@5.25; Family, 5.50@6.50; Spring Wheat, 6.50@7.50; Minnesota, 7.50@8.50; Winter Wheat, 6.50@7.50; Fancy, 8@9.50.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese, 67@68 wholesale, and 70@80 additional in a jobbing way.

FIRE BRICK—Woodland, $50; Apollo, $30; Bolivar, $30; West Virginia, $16.

FLOUR—Trade in our market has been very quiet during the past week, and the tone of the demand of a single new feature, the demand being confined to small lots for immediate use, there has been no ch...atever. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, spring wheat flours, $6.75@7.25, the quotable grade for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $7.75@8.25; white wheat, $7@10. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—Trade in all kinds of grain has been very dull during the past week, and, to dealers, very unsatisfactory, not only has the demand been very light but there was little or no margin, as grain appears higher at the source of supply than it is here. Why this should be so is not understood, nor have reasons been given, but we believe it is true. One drawback against our merchants is that freights from the west to the east are but little higher than to this point, and this is a very serious one, as they are forced in competition with eastern buyers who have very great advantages; no relief need be expected until next fall, as we have another competing line westward, as railroad companies are like individuals, they will take advantages when they can do so. The operations in Wheat continue meagre—there is but little offering and not much wanted, prices, however, remain as last quoted, $1.50@1.55 for white and winter, and $1.40@1.45 for white. The Oat market is dull and prices are weak and lower, under the influence of increased arrivals and offerings; we now quote at 54@55c, as to quality. The arrivals of Ear Corn were considerably larger during the past week, and while the market is easier in consequence, prices are sustained, 70@75. Shelled is only in fair supply, but the demand continues light, and prices remain about as last quoted, say 75 free in elevator. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged at 90@91. No movement in Barley, and in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is quiet, with nothing new to report, unless we may say that Coffee is weak and prices tending downward. The Eastern papers report the market on the seaboard nominal, and no important transactions. Stocks there large. Sugars are holding their own, and may be quoted strong, with a scarcity of refined goods in every market. Molasses and Syrups firm. Rice strong. Lard and Lard Oil advancing, the former having gone up 1c per lb. in the last two weeks.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 30; prime, 29; good, 28; fair, 27¼. Roasted, 29 to 30 for 1 pound packages; loose, ¼c less.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 12½; Standard, 12; A, 11¾; B, 10; Ex. C, 9¾; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¼; American Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 58@60; fair to prime do, 50@55.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 8@8¼.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ ⅌ cans, $1.80 ⅌ dozen; ½ do, $3.25. Royal, ¼ ⅌ cans, $1.50; do, $3 ⅌ dozen.

OAT MEAL—Per keg, $4.50; per barrel, $8.50.

Pearl Barley, Nos. 3 and 4, 8¾c ⅌ ⅌.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 28 cents; Grain Allspice, 20 cents; whole Cloves, 60 cents; Cassia, 40c; Nutmegs, $1.35; Ground spices in 6 pound cans, Mustard, 38c; Allspice, 26c; Cinnamon, 40c; Ginger, 25c; Cloves, 65c; Cayenne Pepper, 45c; White Pepper, 65c.

CANDLES—Mould Candles, 11¾c; Stearine, 14 Star do., 19.

SOAPS—Babbitt's soap, 10; Bell's Buffalo Soap, $4.75 per box; Procter & Gamble's German, 7¾; Extra wax, 7c; Superior, 6c; Woman's Friend, 5.50; Old Rosin, 5c; Scrubbing, 4c

SUNDRIES—Turkey Prunes, 14 cents; Currants, 7¾@8c; Layer Raisins, $3.00 ⅌ box; Valencia Raisins, new, 12½c ⅌ lb; Wine Vinegar, imported, 35c; Cider Vinegar, 18 to 20c; Shot, $5.75. Penna Concentrated Lye $8.00; Wheeling Tobies, $10.50; Oswego and Buyree's Corn Starch, 9; silver gloss and Satilin, 10; Buffalo Gloss Starch, 9; Pearl Starch, 5½.

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations: Extra No. 1 Mess Mackerel, $34.00. No. 1 mess mackerel $27.00. Extra No. 1 shore mackerel, 26.00. No. 1 shore mackerel $25.00. No. 1 bay mackerel $20.00. Extra No. 3 shore mackerel 18.00. No. 2 large bay mackerel 17.00, large No 3 bay mackerel $16@16.50, medium No. 3 mackerel $14.00. Split Labrador Herring $6.50. Split Shore Herring $5.00. Round Shore Herring $7.00 Smoked Bloater Herring, $2. Whitefish, 8 half barrel $8.00. Salmon Trout, per half barrel 7.00, large Georges Codfish, per 100 lbs, 6.50, medium do. 6.00, large Grand Bank Codfish 5.25 100 lbs; do. do. $5. Lake Herring, ¼ brls $5.00; ½ brls, $2.75

HAY—Loose sold from country wagons last week at $25 to $28 ⅌ ton, and baled may be quoted at $18@22, as to quality and condition. The market is reported dull, and excepting strictly prime, unattractive.

HOMINY—Is still quotable at $5 ⅌ brl. to the trade and $5.50 in a jobbing way.

HIDES—Green Salted Steer Hides, 9¾@10¾; Green Salted Mixed, 8¾@9¾. Green Salted Cow, 8@9¾. Green Salted Butcher steer, 8@9. Green Butcher's Cows, 8@9. Green butcher Bull hides, 4. Green Salted Kip, 11@13. Green Salted Calf each, $1.00@2.10. Green butcher's Calf, 12. Dry Flint Hides, 22.

HOPS—Quoted at 4@45c ⅌ lb.

HONEY—35@36c ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—Following are the current rate for the various descriptions: Oak Sole, heavy 40@42; Oak Sole, med and light, 39@39; Oak Sole, Spanish 36@38; Red Sole, B. A. heavy and medium, 33; Red Sole, Oronoco, 30@31 Red Sole, good to fair, 28@29. Shoe Skirting, 43@45; Slaughter Sole, trimmed and sold at original weight, 40. Rough Oak Leather, 32@35. No. 1 Pad Skins, per dozen, $7.50@8. Harness best, city pure oak, 41@44. Harness, best country, 39@42. Harness, Ordinary Sole, 33@37. Fair Skirting, 44@46. Fair Bridle, per dozen, $80@85. Black Bridle, per dozen, $48@60. Hand Leather, per ⅌, 47@48. Finished calf, country, $1.10@1.40. French Calf, $1.70@2.30. Calf Skin, imitation, 1.50@1.55. Wax upper, per foot, 20@25; Waxed per pound, Kip 80@85.

OILS—No. 1 Lard Oil is quotable at 82 and No. 2 at 64. Linseed unchanged at $1.05@1.10. Carbon Oil is firmer and higher; we now quote standard test, 16c by the car load and 18@20 additional for smaller lots.

ONIONS—Dull and almost out of season; we ignore nominally at $2@3 per brl. as to quality and condition.

MILL FEED—Is in a safe demand and light supply, but prices remain unchanged. Bran, $1.00@1.10. Middlings $1.40@1.50

MAPLE SYRUP—In good supply, but dull and unchanged; gallon jugs may be quoted at from $1.30 to $1.50. Maple Sugar, 13@14.

POTATOES—The arrivals during the past week were light, and with a steady demand the market is firmer, but prices have undergone no quotable change; we continue to quote at $1.30@1.35 per bushel, in a jobbing way, out of store, according to quality and condition.

PEAS—In good supply, but prices remain as last quoted, $1.60@1.75 ⅌ bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens in demand, with sales at 12@14c. Dressed Turkeys, 15@17.

PICKLES—Medium in brls, $10; half brls, $5.50 Large in brls, $9; half brls, $5; small, $12 per brl; $6.50 ⅌ half brl. Gherkins, $12 for brls, and $6 for half brls.

PAINTS—Following are the current rates Brandon Yellow, 2½@3 cents. Blue Prussian Blue, Blue Ultramarine, 20@45c. Green Chromo 16@18. Green Paris, 30@35c. Green Verditter 17@20c. Green Versailles, 25@30c. Lamp Black, 12@15c. Lamp Black Germantown, 14@15c. Metallic Paints, 4@5c. Mineral Paints, 2½@3c Spanish Brown, 1¾@2½c. Venetian Red American, 2½@3½c. Venetian Red, English 4@4½c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, canvased Sugar Cured, 13. Extra Sugar Cured Hams, plain, 9 lb. 12c. Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¼. Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 12c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb. 8c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9¾. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9¾. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10¼. Mess Pork, $7.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres. 10¼. Lard, in kegs, 10¼c. Hams 11¾. Do, in 3 lb. canisters, 12¾c. Do in 5 lb. 12¼c do. in 3 lb. pails 13½c ⅌ pound. Do, in 5 lb. pails, 13. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¼. Ham Sausage, 10c.

RAGS—Woollen very dull; quoted at half a cent per ⅌. Cotton still quoted at 2¾@3c.

SEEDS—The market for Clover Seed continues stiff, and with limited receipts and an increased demand, prices are firm and higher; we now quote at $8 to $8.25 Timothy quiet and unchanged at $3.10@3.25. Flax Seed, $2.25@2.30. Onion Sets, $6@7.

WHITE LEAD—Quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote strictly pure in ton lots, 11c. and 11¼ cents in a jobbing way. In small lots one half to one cent ⅌ pound additional.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade is fairly active, and while those factories in operation are doing about all they can do, they are by no means overwhelmed with orders as expected, and margins are small, as competition with the new shops is very sharp. We continue to quote discount off Pittsburgh list at 65 to 65 and 5 per cent. Following factories are in operation: Bell, Speer & Co; Wm. McCully & Co, S. McKee & Co, Kaeo, Kim & Co, Stewart, Beteo & Co.

WOOL—There is little or nothing doing in this market or in this section of the country, nor is it likely that there will be during the next month or six weeks, or until the new crop is ready for marketing. Prices are nominally unchanged, and we continue to quote pulled wools at 40@45, and fleece at 45@50c.

WHISKY—Highwines, 98@$1.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop Pails, $2.35 three hoop do, $2.65. No. 1 three hoop tubs $10.50. No. 2, two hoop Tubs, $9.00. No. 3, two hoop tubs, $8.50. Plain Wash boards, per dozen $2.50. Diamond Crimp, $2.75.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, April 6, 1874.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale to-day, the names of the owners, and other particulars in regard to the market, reported especially for the GAZETTE:

ARRIVALS OF CATTLE BY RAIL.

J. Shamberg, Chicago	1	car.
J. G. McCormick, Chicago	2	"
W. Wall, Chicago	2	"
S. Wall, Chicago	2	"
J. Wall, Chicago	1	"
S. W. Appleget, Chicago	1	"
Mooneshine & Zeigler, Chicago	1	"
Theo. Kestner, Chicago	1	"
Rothchild & Katz Chicago	3	"
Merrick & Varner, Chicago	3	"
S. Lowenthal, Chicago	1	"
L. Rothchild, Chicago	1	"
Greenwald and K. Chicago	1	"
Stice & Katz, Chicago	2	"
P. Smith, Chicago	1	"
J. Lobman, Chicago	1	"
Keifer & Ziegler, Chicago	1	"
B S Trauerman, Chicago	3	"
J Shamberg, Chicago	1	"
Mike Bresnahan, Chicago	1	"
W Moonshine, Chicago	1	"
N Carr, Chicago	1	"
P Hartman, Chicago	1	"
J Hunter, Chicago	1	"
L Rothchilds, Bucyrus	1	"
D Cornell, Leetonia	1	"
P M Snyder, Orrville	1	"
Head & Trimble, Orrville	1	"
Holmes & Co, East Liberty	2	"
Jacob Needy, Circleville	1	"
Total	53	"
Total last week	51	"

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

Of the 53 cars above reported there were 12 cars of stockers, bought in Chicago on orders for producers in this section of the country, who sell as a matter of course, were not offered in the market, and this would leave 4 cars of market cattle, or calculating at 17 to the car, 714 head, against 730 head last Monday. In view of a light supply, holders were very stiff, and with an average demand, the supply being just about sufficient to meet the wants of the trade, together with the fact that the cattle cost fully as much as those on sale last Monday, they were very tenacious and refused to yield the slightest iota; indeed, we think that the common and medium grades brought as high a figure as before, if not a shade more, while prime stock fully held its own; some dealers reported an advance all around, but we think we have stated the market correctly, and that it is safe to say it is no worse. There was nothing sold above 5¾ today; that figure was realized for the same grade of cattle last Monday, but we have reason to believe that cattle usually classified common to medium brought a better figure, as there was a ready inquiry for the latter than the former. Trade, however, was scarcely as brisk as might have been expected, in view of the light supply and the fact that there were a number of "sellings" remaining unsold at 11 o'clock, whereas last Monday the bulk of the cattle had changed hands by nine o'clock.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra butcher cattle	7.10@7.25
Prime butcher cattle	6.75@7.00
Good butcher cattle	6.25@6.50
Fair to medium	5.75@6.00
Stockers, 8 @ 900 ⅌	4.75@5.25
Common do.	4.00@4.50
Mixed rough stock	3.50@4.00

STOCKERS.

As we have already stated, there were 12 cars of stock cattle from Chicago, but none of these were put upon sale, having been purchased on orders for producers. Drovers say that there is no margin on this kind of stock, hence their stopping only on orders, and this accounts for the fact that there has been none on sale here recently. There is just as much inquiry in Chicago for stockers as there is for fat cattle, consequently they sell just as well and bring, relatively, just as much money. Good 9@9.50 stock steers cannot be delivered here under 5½.

FRESH COWS.

There was a fair supply, although it was not near as large as that of last Monday, and, as usual, the most of those on sale were common. Good cows continue in demand at full rates, while common to medium are dull and lower. Quotable at from $40 for prime to extra $45@55 for medium to good, and $30@35 for common.

SHEEP.

There was a very meagre supply on sale, today 350 head, of which 60 were reported by Henry Nagle, 160 by R. McSmith & Co, 90 by Adam Rickert and 40 by Mosher, and the most we failed to get. There was scarcely sufficient stock to test the market, although, as might be expected, everything on sale sold, as it was worth. Prime to extra quotable at 5 to 5½; fair to good 7 to 7¼, common 5¼ to 6—we heard of no sales above 5½, although it could no doubt have been obtained if the stock had been good enough. Clipped sheep, of which there were none on sale to-day, are to be quoted at 5 to 6 cts.

HOGS.

Were also in light supply to day, but the demand was also light, hence prices, as compared with this day week, are about lower, ranging from 6 to 6¾ gross, as to quality.

VEAL CALVES.

Are offering pretty freely, particularly those ranging from common to fair, but good calves are scarce and sell readily at full rates; may be quoted at 5¾ to 6¾ for common to medium and 6¾ to 6¾ for prime to extra—but few sales above 6¾.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 6, 1874.

FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 spring $1.25¾@1.26; No 2 $1.21¾ spot or April; $1.25¾ seller May; No 3 $1.18¾; rejected $1.06@1.09. Corn: demand fair and market firm at 61¾c cash or April; 63¼c seller May; rejected old 60¾@62¾c; new 58c. Oats: demand good at full prices; No 2 47¾@48c cash; rejected 42¾c. Barley: demand active and prices advanced; No 1 $1.35@1.35; No 2 $1.30@1.35.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand fair and market firm at $15.50 cash or April; $15.65 seller May. Lard: demand active and prices advanced to 9.15 cash or April. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 5½c; short rib middles 8¼c; short clear 8¾; all loose spot.

WHISKY—Demand firm and market firm at 98c.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Cotton quiet and held at 17c. Flour steady; superfine western and State $3.90@4.15; common to good $4.20@4.50; white wheat extra $6.60@7.10. Wheat fairly active and higher; No. 2 spring, $1.53@1.56; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.49@1.50; No. 2 red at $1.48. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn active and firm; new western mixed, 53@54c; old 59@60c. Oats firm; white 60@62c; mixed western 58@59c. Sugar firmer at 7¾@7 11-16c. Molasses and rice quiet. Petroleum steady; crude 15¼c. Pork firmer and active for cash. Beef quiet. Middles quiet; long clear, 9¾c; short clear 9¾c. Lard firm at 9 1-16c. Butter firm at 26@35c. Cheese steady at 13@16c. Whisky lower at 98c.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot lake 24½@25c. Pig iron: Scotch $27@31; American $26@35. Bar iron quiet; Russia sheet 16@17c; gold 15c. Steel quiet; cast $4.87½@24; other $5.00@6.50; horse shoe nominal.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Flour dull; double extra $5@5.50; treble extra $6@6.75; choice extra $7@7.50; family $8@9.50. Corn scarce and a shade higher; mixed 79@81c; yellow 80@82c; white 82@84c. Oats scarce and firmer on the inside. Hay dull; prime to choice $20. Pork scarce and firm; no active $17.25; spot $17.50; asking for mess for closing. Dry salt meats firm at 8¾@8¾@9c. Bacon scarce and firmer at 9¾@9¾@10¾@10¾c. Hams scarce at 12½@12½c. Lard: small kegs, choice 9@9¼c; prime 8¾@8¾c; good 8½@8¾c; fair 7¾; good fair 7¾c. Molasses: nothing doing. Whisky dull; Louisiana 96c. Coffee quiet at 21½@25c. Corn meal quiet at $3.50@3.60.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Cotton steady at 16c. Flour steady at $5.80@6.20. Wheat dull at $1.35@1.37. Corn dull at 63@65c. Oats steady at 50@52c, rye steady at $1.05. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork steady at 15¾c. Butter and cheese steady and in moderate demand. Lard in tierces 9¼c; kegs 9¾c. Bulk meats in fair demand; sides 9¼@9¾c; shoulders 7¼c; hams 11¾@12c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib sides 10¼c; clear 10¾c. Whisky firmer at 98c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 6.—Cotton quiet at 16c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork firmer at $16.50. Bulk meats in demand good at 6¾@8¾c loose. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sugar cured hams 12½@12½c. Lard: in tierces 9½c; kegs 10½c. Whisky 95c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 6.—Cotton firm at 15¾@16c. Flour and grain steady and unchanged. Corn active at 77¾c. Oats firm at 65@67½c. Pork firmer at $16.50. Bulk Meats steady; shoulders 6¾c; sides 9¾@10c. Bacon: shoulders 8¾c. Sugar cured hams 12½c, all packed. Whisky firm at 95c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 6.—Wheat in fair demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.50; No. 2 $1.47; choice white Canada $1.51; No. 2 spring Chicago $1.40. Corn dull and nominal at 64@65c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1.75.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 6.—Grain quiet and steady; No 1 red wheat $1.54@1.55; No 2 $1.47. Corn steady at 70@72c. Oats quiet; No 1 state 52c; No 2 49c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Business continues quiet with commission houses, but rather more active with importers and jobbers. The market for cotton goods is more steady in first hands, and prices are without quotable change. Prints and printed shirtings are selling freely by jobbers. Color d cottons are quiet, except cotonades, which are in demand at the reduced quotations. Foreign and domestic dress goods and black silks are fairly active.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 6.—Cotton firm and in good demand; middling 15¾@16c. Flour dull and unchanged. Oats active at 60c. Corn active at 85c. Pork firm at 16½c. Lard active at 9¾@10c. Bacon firm at 7¾, 7¾, 9¾@10½c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Beeves: receipts yesterday and to-day 5,620 head, making 9,370 for the week, against 8,220 last week; some of the cattle were very fine, better than anything known here for some time, but the average quality was rather common; the demand was fair and stronger than receipts could reasonably expect, but prices were about ½c lower on all grades except strictly prime and fancy, which sold as high figures; poor to fair Texans $4@5.50; poor to prime native steers $5@12; choice to fancy $12@13½c; the sales include 5 cars Canadian Illinois steers, 1,400 each, at 12½c; 2 cars, 1,400 each, at

HOME NEWS.

Kellogg English Opera at Library Hall.

Oysters in every style, suppers to order, after the opera, this evening, at Hubley's, first floor, Library Hall Building.

Letters Held for Postage April 6, 1874.

M. L. Byrerd, New York, 3c; Lizzie M. Carrier, Welwood, N. J., 3c; John A. Carr, Orrsville, Pa., 3c; Galvano Faredo Manufacturing Co., N. Y., 3c; D. T. Killen, Boston, Mass., 3c; Mr. O'Connor, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; Minnie Sloot, Wheeling, Va., 3c; Harry Smythe, L. Arkansas, Cal., 3c; Elizabeth Schenck, Macon, 3c; Talor & Allerton, New York, 3c; Maria Wright, Washington, Ind.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Local Inspectors' Report.

The following amount of business was transacted by Messrs. Jno. R. Neeld and Geo. H. Atkinson, U. S. Inspectors of Steam Vessels, in this city during the quarter ending March 31, 1874: There has been inspected, five passenger boats with a tonnage of 1,729.65; thirty-four tow boats, tonnage 10,348 41; two ferry boats, tonnage 139 47. Total tonnage 12,217.52. The following licenses were issued: Masters 41, mates 31, pilots 39, first engineers 79 and second engineers 17. Total 247.

Interesting to the Ladies.

Messrs. Boggs & Buhl, of 128 Federal street, Allegheny, have just received a rich and elegant assortment of Dress Goods, which has been selected with special care, and is in every respect really fascinating and fashionable. And what is more attractive, they are offered at figures extremely accommodating. The ladies will consult their pleasure and profit by calling early at 128, and securing the most beautiful and desirable patterns in Dress Goods while the stock is full.

The Temperance Alliance.

The Temperance Alliance held a regular meeting yesterday morning in their rooms, Penn avenue and Sixth street, Rev. E. E. Swift presiding. The proceedings were opened by Rev. Mr. Ormond with prayer. There was no general business transacted. On motion of Mr. Ross, the Alliance will ask the authorities of Ross township to prosecute John Noch for insulting the crusading ladies on Saturday. A Committee on Resolutions to draft an appropriate preamble on the regret of the Alliance of the removal of S. B. Reed was appointed. In the First Baptist Church, Allegheny, meetings for business men will be held every morning this week, from eight to half-past nine o'clock.

AN AWFUL LEAP.

A Jump from a Third Story Window.

We learn that about twelve o'clock last night a man whose name could not be learned jumped out of the third-story window of the Eastern Exchange Hotel at East Liberty. He is reported as from Homewood, Butler county, and has been on a spree for some two weeks, being intoxicated at the time he made his awful leap. Both of his legs were broken above the knee, and the bones protruded to the extent of about six inches. His injuries are so very severe that there is hardly any hope of his recovery.

RETURNING BILLS.

An Order Asked on the Grand Jury.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. W. D. Moore called the attention of the Court of Quarter Sessions to the tardiness of the Grand Jury in returning bills, and cited the case of himself against the *Post*, in which the testimony was taken two weeks ago and the bill not yet returned. He asked for an order to compel them to "hurry up." The Court directed him to put his proposal in writing and the case will be heard today. It is creating quite a breeze in Court circles.

KNOCKED OFF THE TRACK.

A Stranger Struck by a Locomotive and Severely Injured.

Last evening about 7 o'clock a man named Charles Hartman, while walking along the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad track, near Sewickley, noticed a train approaching him and stepped on the opposite track, when he was struck by the engine of the Cleveland Express, which was coming down on that track, and knocked some distance to one side of the track. The train was stopped and the injured man brought to this city and placed in the Twelfth ward hospital, and Dr. Buchanan summoned. Hartman sustained a fracture of one of his legs, a dislocated shoulder, and was otherwise injured. He resides in Cleveland, where he has a wife and family. He was in search of work when struck by the locomotive.

A TERRIBLE DRAUGHT.

A Man Swallows a Large Quantity of Concentrated Lye.

Yesterday morning a paper-hanger in the employ of De Zouche & Co., of Smithfield street, was sent by his firm to do a job of work in a residence on Grant street. It seems that the man had been on somewhat of a spree, and seeing a bottle standing on the mantle shelf, which he supposed, contained vinegar, he took a large draught, thinking it would sober him. The bottle happened to be filled with concentrated lye, and the result was instantaneous and terrible. The unfortunate man suffered intense agony. A physician was summoned and everything possible done for him to alleviate his pains. He was a stranger in this city, and belonged to Mead ville. He was taken to his boarding-house on Penn avenue, but his recovery is next to impossible.

JAMES B. LYON & CO.

Meeting of Creditors Yesterday—The Proposition for an Extension Considered—No Final Action Taken.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of creditors of Messrs. James B. Lyon & Co. was held pursuant to call at the office of T. C. Lazear, Esq.

The meeting was held with closed doors, reporters and the general public being excluded. From outside sources, however, we learn that a schedule was presented in which the liabilities were placed at $125,000. The schedule of assets was not quite completed, but the statement was made that the resources of the firm were considerably more than the debts, but no exact figures were given. A committee was appointed to look into the matter and report to a meeting to be called when they were ready to report, which will be within a few days

TAKING THE OATH.

Mr. David Reed Installed—He assumes the duties of United States District Attorney.

Yesterday morning [illegible] a pleasant little episode marked the proceedings in the United States District Court, being the induction into office of the new United States District Attorney. Judge McCandless was presiding, and a number of lawyers and spectators were present, when Mr. Reed took a seat within the bar.—A few minutes after the Court was opened. The matter was called to the attention of the Court by Hon. R. B. Carnahan, who formerly held the District Attorneyship, and who in moving that the oath be administered said,

May it please the Court:—I have the honor, and it is a great pleasure, to introduce to the Court, in a formal way, David Reed, Esq., who has been appointed by the President, United States Attorney, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. H. B. Swoope. Mr. Reed is not a stranger in this Court or at the Pittsburgh bar. He has practiced his profession here for more than twenty-five years, and has, by his ability, learning, and the exhibition of those qualities which make up the character of a gentleman, gained and deserved the respect and esteem of his brethren of the bar, as well as that of the Judges in our several courts. I may add that he is not a stranger either in the office which he is about to assume. He assisted Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, who held the office under President Taylor and Fillmore, and became familiar with its duties. I now move that the commission by which Mr. Reed has been appointed to that office be read, and that the oath of office be administered to him.

The commission was read by S. C. McCandless, Esq., Clerk of the District Court, who administered the oath of office to Mr. Reed, and it was also ordered by Judge McCandless that both be recorded on the minutes of the court.

Mr. Reed then received the congratulations of his colleagues, and afterward took up his headquarters in the luxurious offices assigned him. Subsequently he resigned his membership in Council, and thus fairly assumed the duties of his new office.

VESTRYMEN ELECTED.

The Annual Elections in the Episcopal Churches Yesterday.

Yesterday considerable life and animation was observed around the Episcopal churches of the two cities. This unusual bustle on a "week day" was occasioned by the annual elections for Vestrymen for the ensuing year. There were but few changes, however, the old Vestrymen in the majority of instances being re-elected. Following are returns from some of the churches:

Trinity.—John H. Shoenberger, Josiah King, Wilson McCandless, Thomas M. Howe, Henry G. Hale, Henry L. Mason, Walter P. Marshall, Archibald Blakeley, Steven Jarvis, Benjamin Bakewell, Jr., C. L. Fitzhugh, John H. Bailey, Reuben Miller, Andrew D. Smith.

St. John's (Lawrenceville).—John H. Shoenberger, John Chislett, A. L. Pearson, J. C. McCandless, Wm. Jancey, Samuel Garrison, James T. McClure, Major Morgan.

Good Church (Mount Washington).—Wm. Halpin, Senr. Warden, Edward Bratt, Sr., John S. McMillin, Thomas Boyd, Samuel Goldthorpe, Alfred Marland, Edward Dermitt.

St. Andrews.—W. H. Byram, John B. Jackson, C. A. Wood, C. C. Hussey, M. A. Woodward, George P. Hamilton, John P. Henderson, John Harper, F. Francis, W. McClintock, Wm. Wade, Jr.

St. Paul's (Laceyville).—O. Metcalf, A. H. Patterson, Wm. Metcalf, G. Plowman, Wm. Barnes, Wm. Ashwood, G. Parys, L. H. Harris, T. Cokain, Rhu. Miller, Wm. Mullins, J. Lathwood.

Christ's Church, Allegheny.—David D. Haven, D. B. Oliver, James Bredeu, H. H. Holdship, Wm. Ralston, George Kimberland, J. Haworth, Jr., John Phillips, F. H. Miller, W. H. Barnes.

Emmanuel Church, Allegheny.—James C. Doane, Philip Wilson, George Hollins, Malcolm Hay, C. H. Starrett, E. M. Turner, John McClurg, Thomas Turner, J. B. Johnson, William Turner, J. W. Eberhart, D. B. Williams.

St. Peter's.—Hill Burgwin, E. F. Jones, John H. Shoenberger, James A. Hutchison, Charles A. Kauffman, John G. Martin, Wm. Metcalf, A. G. Murray, Wm. Kerr, Wm. D. Cummings, D. C. Phillips.

The contributions at this Church on Easter day were $2,693. Of this amount between $1,800 and $1,900 was for the liquidation of the debt contracted in renovating and improving the church, the balance for various other purposes designated by the giver. The Sunday School offerings amounted to a considerable sum, also, for various missions.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, have removed to their new house, No. 171 Federal street.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Adjourned Meeting of Select Council.

Reconsidering on a Contract—The Grade of Liberty Avenue—Discussion of the Proposed Change—The Established Grade Not Altered—A Close Vote—The Question of the Eligibility of R. H. Smith—A Favorable Report from the Committee—Mr. Smith Endorsed—Working on the Calendar.

Yesterday afternoon the Select Branch of Pittsburgh Councils met persuant to adjournment from last meeting.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk

The Select Council was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock by President Gross.

Present—Adams, Ahlborn, Aiken, Atterbury, Bissell, Braun, Breed, Burgwin, Chalmers, Chislett, Clark, Dannells, Doyle, Eitemiller, Eider, Fetterman, Foster, Fox, Froelich, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Haines, Harrison, Hays, Holliday, Howard, House, Hunter, Kestner, Jones, Laufman, Liddell, Lloyd, Littell, Macfarlane, Minnick, Mitchell, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, McCune, McKee, McMahon, Negley, Rafferty, Rayburn, Scheck, Scully, Smith, Watson, Zorn and Gross, Pres't.

The President announced a quorum present and business in order.

RECONSIDERING.

Mr. McCUNE rose to a question of privilege He called attention to the fact that at the last meeting of Councils a resolution had been passed ordering the payment of $4,947 from the Contingent Fund, on the contract for the grading of Devilliers street. He said the work was done under the sixty per cent. ordinance, which had been since repealed. He had investigated the matter, and found that the whole bill of Munn & Co. was $12,000, and that they had already been paid $7,500. This was more than the sixty per cent. to which they were entitled, and as the work had not yet been completed, he thought that they ought not to get another cent until the whole contract was fulfilled. He therefore opposed the payment of the amount asked by the contractors, which was not due until the work was done.

The matter was discussed somewhat, several members stating that they had voted for a warrant for Messrs. Munn & Co., under the impression that the contract had been completed, and that the bill was recommended.

A vote was then taken, and the action in reference to ordering a warrant was reconsidered.

The question then came up on the question of concurrence with C. C. in ordering the payment of the bill. Laid over temporarily.

RESIGNATION.

Mr. McCUNE presented the following:

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 6, 1874.

A. H. GROSS, Esq., President of Select Council:

DEAR SIR—Having been recently appointed United States District Attorney for this district, and believing that under the instructions of the President of the United States, dated January 17, 1873, this office is incompatible with that of a member of your Council, therefore, with a full appreciation of the many kindnesses and uniform courtesy I have received from your and my fellow-members, permit me through you and the gentlemen of Select Council to tender to the citizens of the Seventh ward my resignation as a member of your Council from that ward.

With respect, DAVID REED.

The resignation was accepted.

LIBERTY AVENUE.

The Chair announced that the business before Council was the consideration of the ordinance in reference to a change of grade on Liberty avenue.

Mr. BURGWIN moved to suspend the orders of the day to permit the consideration of the remainder of the calendar. He explained that it was not probable there would be any opposition on these matters, and they ought to be disposed of as so as to get them off the table. Then the Liberty avenue ordinance could be considered and disposed.

The motion was voted down.

The Chair then announced that the ordinance authorizing a change of grade on Liberty avenue was on its second reading.

Some discussion ensued upon the ordinance. Mr. AHLBORN contended that the change should be made as if it was not done the improvement on Penn avenue would be ruined, and the property owners there would be compelled to have the grade of Penn avenue raised at a great cost to themselves.

President GROSS (Mr. Lloyd) in the chair contended that the grade of Penn avenue some day would have to be raised; it was too low now, and its change was only a matter of a few years time. He thought then it was the folly to spoil the grade of Liberty avenue, simply to accommodate Penn avenue which was already spoiled. The gentlemen further argued that if the change proposed on Liberty avenue was made, that it would entail a great and useless expense on the property owners on Liberty avenue; it would also render the Thirty-third street bridge practically useless.

Mr. SMITH read a couple of remonstrances, one from parties interested in Liberty avenue and another from property owners on Denny street, who objected to any change. He said also that the matter had been fairly considered by the Survey Committee and they had endorsed the grade as it was now fixed.

Mr. McCUNE said there was a mistake about the remonstrances from the property owners. The name of Mrs. Denny was not on any of these remonstrances and she owned three-fourths of the property affected. He also said he had obtained figures from a civil engineer, Mr. Devlin, who had made careful estimates, and whose figures showed that the proposed change of grade to be the fairest compromise between all parties interested. He said it was a mistake to say that the change would ruin the Thirty-third street bridge as a thoroughfare, but the grade now established would make the bridge almost inaccessible from the Penn avenue side. Then the grade as now fixed would destroy property, the damages for which would aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars. He thought as a matter of justice that the grade should be changed.

Mr. BURGWIN said the matter had been before the Survey Committee [illegible] and that they had gone carefully into the facts indorsed the grade as established. The gentleman spoke at some length on the matter, holding that the parties most directly interested opposed a change of grade, and that any change would involve a great expense and would spoil the avenue.

Mr. WATSON said he lived on the avenue and had made the matter a careful study, and was satisfied that a change in the grade should be made. If the present grade was allowed, it would involve a loss to property owners of three or four hundred thousand dollars. The change ought to be made to accommodate all the property affected. He combatted the idea that the bridge would be spoiled, as the property owners in the neighborhood proposed to extend Forty-fourth street up to the bridge, which would render the grade level to the bridge.

A vote was then taken upon the ordinance to its third reading, which was carried affirmatively.

A motion was then made to pass the ordinance finally and called the yeas and nays.

Before the motion was put Messrs. Chislett and Rafferty spoke in favor of the grade as at present established and in opposition to the grade.

The vote was then taken the yeas and nays being called with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Ahlborn, Bissell, Braun, Clark, Dannells, Eitemiller, Foster, Fox, Froelich, Haines, Harrison, Kestner, Liddell, McCandless, McCarthy, McCune, McMahon, Rayburn, Scheck, Scully, Watson and Zorn—24.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Atterbury, Breed, Burgwin, Chalmers, Chislett, Doyle, Eider, Goldthorpe, Hays, Howard, House, Hunter, Jones, Laufman, Lloyd, Littell, Macfarlane, Minnick, Mitchell, McKee, Negley, Rafferty, Smith and President Gross. 52.

So the ordinance for a change of grade was voted down, and the grade as at present established allowed to remain.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD CONTEST.

Mr. LLOYD offered the report of the Special Committee on the membership of Mr. R. H. Smith, as follows:

To the Select Council of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee to whom was referred the memorial of L. B Duff et al., contesting the seat of R. H Smith, member of Select Council from the Sixteenth ward, have given the subject a thorough examination, having examined all the witnesses produced by contestants, and would most respectfully report that on the

First Charge—The salary of Mr. Smith as Gas Inspector, not being payable out of the City Treasury, the holding of the position does not render him ineligible as a member of Councils. In this your committee are supported by the written opinions of J. F. Sagle, Esq., late City Attorney, and A. M. Brown, Esq., which are hereto annexed and made part hereof.

On the Second Charge—Your committee find from the testimony that the "Pipe Contract" was awarded to Wm. Smith, and the pipe are manufactured at the National Pipe Foundry, which is carried on under the name and style of William Smith & Son, but for the sole use and benefit of Wm. Smith. That the interest of R. H. Smith in said firm is, to use the language of one of the witnesses (Wm. Smith), "No interest other than the name—is prospective in case of my death. Simply use the name of Wm. Smith & Sons as I expect to leave this country some day and I want my sons to carry on the business after my death, and my sons have no interest."

Therefore your committee recommend the dismissal of the case, there existing no legal grounds for ousting Mr. Smith.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY LLOYD,
W. B. HUNTER,
P. H. LAUFMAN,
T. S. MITCHELL.

The report was received.

Mr. LLOYD moved to adopt the report and to discharge the Committee.

Mr. MCCARTHY, upon this question, said there was a discrepancy somewhere. Mr. Wm. Smith swore that his son Roland was not, in fact, a member of the firm, but was only so prospectively. In another instance before the United States Courts, Mr. R. H. Smith had sworn that he was a co-partner in the firm of Wm. Smith & Sons. The speaker wanted to know which side to believe.

By request the Chair read the report again.

Mr. LITTELL said that they had nothing to do with outside matters. They had only to act on the report from this Committee, and he thought they had nothing to do with outside insinuations.

Mr. BURGWIN called for the reading of the ordinance which regulated the manner of disposing of the report of any Committee in the matter of contested seats. The ordinance provided that the report of the Committee should be final and conclusive, unless a motion was made to set it aside, and the motion decided affirmatively by a two-third vote of the members elected to the branch of Council interested.

Mr. BURGWIN then spoke in reference to charges which had been made and said that Councils had nothing to do with insinuations not supported by facts. That the Committee had held public meetings and any gentlemen interested had a right to bring the facts before them. That he had heard about "that affidavit" innumerable times during the past four weeks but he had never seen it. If it was so important he could not conceive why it was not brought before the Committee.

Mr. MCCARTHY—I did offer it to a member of the committee and he refused to take it.

Mr. BURGWIN—Did you take it to the Committee.

Mr. MCCARTHY—No sir, but I offered it to a member.

Mr. BURGWIN—That wasn't the proper way. It should have been brought before the committee when they were in session. A private member had nothing to do with it.

Mr. HUNTER said all the parties had a fair hearing, the committee gave the largest latitude to the contestant; it was not however their business to go around hunting up every little rumor. They gave full notice of their meetings, and then acted upon the evidence brought before them.

Mr. LLOYD said the Committee had gone over the whole ground and found that the only interest Mr. R. H. Smith had in the firm was prospective; just the same interest as the heir to an estate had in it while his father was living. As for any evidence of an affidavit, that was not handed to the committee. He had not seen it, either individually or in committee. They had accordingly acted on the facts before them.

Mr. LAUFMAN said the affidavit had never been handed to him.

Mr. MITCHELL said he had never seen it, and he demanded the gentleman to say who o refused it.

Mr. MCCARTHY—Well, if the members want to know I'll tell them. It was Mr. HUNTER.

Mr. HUNTER—I did not see such thing. He (McCarthy) offered an affidavit of the kind in the Water Committee, when they were discussing the "Pipe Contracts," but he (Hunter) did not consider he had anything to do with it as an individual. If the gentleman wanted it to be considered as evidence, he ought to have brought it before the Special Committee in Mr. Smith's case, and he (Hunter) had told him so.

Mr. BURGWIN said that Mr. R. H. Smith as a prospective heir to his father's estate and business, was not in the meaning of the law, a member of the firm. There need be no argument on that.

Mr. LITTELL said he would vote to sustain the report, but to get the matter fairly on the record moved to set aside the report and called for the yeas and nays. The motion was sustained, and a vote being taken resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, McCandless, McCarthy, McMahon, Rafferty—5.

Nays—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Atterbury, Bissell, Braun, Burgwin, Chalmers, Chislett, Clark, Dannells, Doyle, Eitemiller, Eider, Foster, Froelich, Goldthorpe, Haines, Harrison, Hays, Howard, House, Hunter, Kestner, Jones, Laufman, Lloyd, Littell, Macfarlane, Minnick, Mitchell, McKee, Negley, Rafferty, Smith and Gross—32.

So the report was not set aside.

Mr. SMITH, as soon as the vote was announced arose and presented his resignation. In doing so he returned thanks for the courtesy with which he had always been treated by his fellow members.

The resignation was accepted.

OLD BUSINESS

Mr. BREED called up the ordinances establishing the grades of Boston and Soho streets. Motion carried and ordinances passed finally.

Mr. BURGWIN called up the ordinance establishing grade of Sylvan avenue. C. C. passed, S. C. concurred.

Also, ordinance establishing grade of Bedford avenue. C. C. passed; S. C. concurred.

Mr. DANNELLS called up the ordinance establishing the grade of Locust street; C. C. passed. In S. C. objection made and ordinance laid over.

Mr. MCKEE called up the ordinances establishing the grade and straightening the lines of Brownsville avenue and Washington avenues; C. C. passed; S. C. concurred.

Mr. GOLDTHORPE called up the ordinance authorizing the construction of a board walk on Neville avenue, Thirty-second ward; C. C. passed; S. C. concurred.

Adjourned.

WORKING FOR TEMPERANCE.

Mass Meeting for the Cause in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, Last Evening—A Large Audience—Temperance Addresses—The Work to be Continued.

Last evening at the invitation of the ladies of Allegheny City, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a mass meeting in the Second U. P. Church, on Stockton avenue, Allegheny. The large edifice was crowded in every portion to its very fullest capacity. At half past seven o'clock Rev. Mrs. Samuel Collins called the meeting to order.

Rev. Mr. Witherspoon opened the proceedings by reading a portion of the Thirty-fifth Psalm, and afterwards led in prayer. After singing a hymn, Dr. McCandless, of Kansas, was called upon, who spoke in substance as follows: He commenced by stating some of his experiences while a resident of that State. In Kansas, the gentleman said, the laws in regard to the liquor traffic were far better than in the State of Pennsylvania. There it required the

MAJORITY OF THE VOTERS

of a town to sign a petition for it before a saloon keeper could secure a license. He thought agitation was the most important and surest means by which the masses could be educated to accept prohibition. The ladies appealed to God to aid them. He wanted them to go forward in their work while they were praying for the righteous cause, and thus educate the popular mind. He appealed to them to go in the strength of the Almighty and success would crown their efforts.

Mrs. Starr followed with an impressive prayer.

The Rev. Mr. Bain next spoke in behalf of the cause. He said that during the war the mothers had sent forth their sons to battle against slavery, and he considered that the liquor traffic was as great a curse to the country as slavery ever was. He thought the woman would accomplish a wonderful reformation in their labors. They were doing their work

IN THE SPIRIT OF KINDNESS,

striving to purify society from the curse of a soul destroying traffic. These women are trying by Faith and prayer to touch the hearts of themen engaged in this business. They had suffered things to fall in such a terrible condition that the woman were bound to do something. He wanted them to keep on—and that God would bless their labors.

Hon. Felix Brunot next took the stand. He thought it [illegible] not been for the persistent efforts of the temperance reformers our land would have been destroyed by drunkeness. He said that they had stirred up the animosities of the liquor dealers by attacking their traffic, yet a great many of them were noble at heart. What was wanted was a class of temperance men to teach and

STIR UP THE HEARTS

of these men, that they may be led to see the great injury that they are doing to their fellow men. The meeting was now entailing the poverty they were creating, and the vice that is daily fostered by the curse of rum. There was something so touching and beautiful in the course the women were pursuing in this work. The power of prayer men cannot resist. They can not resist their tears. He encouraged the ladies to go out, that the Great Leader would bring them to a sure victory.

Mrs. Ingles stepped forward and earnestly appealed to the women to go forward in the work that they have chosen, for the cause of temperance and

FALLEN HUMANITY,

whom they were endeavoring to lift out of the depths of despond; who were fast going down to drunkards' and paupers' graves. She urged them not to falter or look back, but that God in His alwise power and mercy would crown their efforts with success.

Mr. Gillespie was called upon to speak. He urged the ladies to keep moving on. To go to the saloons in the spirits of love with prayer. He said that it had been said that it would degrade women to go into the saloons. He thought any act done in the fear of God for fallen humanity could not be degrading, even to the most refined woman. He wished them every success, and he believed God would hear and answer their prayers.

The Seventy-second Psalm was sung, after which Rev. Mr. Witherspoon pronounced the benediction, and the meeting adjourned.

WEEKLY DEATH LIST.

Reports of the Health Officers of the Two Cities.

According to Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, the number of deaths for the week ending April 4th were forty-four. Of these, thirty were males, fourteen females; forty-three whites and one colored. The causes of death were as follows: Consumption, 9; pneumonitis, 6; cerebral apoplexy, 7; congestion of brain, convulsions, scarlet fever, malformation of heart, sub-acute meningitis, and unknown, each 2; alcoholism, atelectasis chronic bronchitis, cerebritis, croup, diptheritis, inanition, congestion of lungs, leucocythemia, marasmus, acute meningitis, acute nephrites, premature birth, and acute rheumatism, each 1. Of the above there were under 1 year 11; from 1 to 2 years, 7; from 2 to 5 years, 8; from 5 to 10 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 5; from 30 to 40 years, 1; from 40 to 50 years, 5; from 50 to 60 years, 5; from 60 to 70 years 1.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports twenty-four deaths in that city during the past week, of which twenty-three were white and one colored; of males and females, twelve each.

The diseases were: Whooping cough, 2; pneumonia, 2; killed by cars, inflammation of the brain, consumption, convulsions, chronic peritonitis, bronchial pneumonia, heart disease, scarlatina, measles, meningitis cerebralis, suicide, paralysis, phthisic, pulmanatis, tubercular meningitis, dropsy from scarlet fever, diptheris, acute gangrene, apoplexy of heart, spasms, tuberculosis of bowels, each one.

There were under 1 year, 4; from 1 to 5, 7; from 10 to 20, 2; from 20 to 30, 2; from 30 to 40, 2; from 40 to 50, 4; from 50 to 60, 1; from 70 to 80, 1; from 90 to 100, 1.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

Monthly Meeting Yesterday—Election of Officers—Discussion.

Yesterday afternoon the Ministerial Association held a regular monthly meeting in the Rev. Dr. Scovel's church, on Wood street. The first business in order was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The election resulted in Rev. R. T. Miller, of the Liberty street M. E Church, being chosen President; Rev. W. J. Reid, Secretary, and the old Treasurer being continued in office.

After the election it was stated that Rev. A. M. Milligan, who was to open the discussion for the meeting was very seriously ill and prayer was requested for his recovery. Rev. W. J. Reid by request, offered up prayer in behalf of the afflicted brother, and after other devotional exercises toward the same end, the discussion was entered into on the topic "What is the relative importance of expository preaching as compared with other methods." The discussion occupied the remainder of the session.

For Sale or Rent.

That fine dwelling, No. 187 Second avenue, opposite the Park, between Grant and Ross streets, Pittsburgh, containing twelve rooms, with all conveniences, and finished in good style. Apply to T. B. YOUNG & CO.
7TH5 21 Smithfield street.

ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

Plenty of Business Yesterday—Fourteenth, Thirty-third and Nineteenth Wards Disposed of.

Mr. J. H. Nobbs presided at the meeting of the Board of Revision yesterday morning, held to hear appeals from the Fourteenth ward, as follows:

Appeal of Colthart heirs; eight acres; assessment reduced from $96,000 to $88,000

Appeal of Zephoula Josephs; 1 lot; assessment reduced from $2,000 to $1,100.

Appeal of Jacob Josephs; 1 house; assessment reduced from $1,500 to $700.

Appeal of John Fleming; nine acres; assessments reduced from $63,000 to $49,000.

Appeal of Moorhead & McClain, rolling mill, etc. The assessment was reduced as follows:

Rolling mill and machinery, from $125,000 to $85,000.

New mill, from $120,000 to $40,000.

Ten two story brick houses, from $21,000 to $8,000.

One large brick house, from $10,000 to $5,000.

One lot 20x100, from $2,000 to $1,000.

Two story frame house, from $1,200 to $700.

Stable, from $600 to $250.

On motion of Mr. Smithson, the assessment was changed from five lots to ten lots, and the assessment allowed to stand unchanged at $10,000.

Appeal of Jos. H. Gray, house and lot. In connection with this appeal the schedule on Neville street was reduced from $12,000 to $11,000.

Appeal of J. K. Moorhead, 9¼ acres; assessed valuation, $11,500. Owner's valuation, $51,500. Appeal postponed until further evidence is heard.

Appeal of Chas. J. Clark, 8¾ acres, assessment reduced from $102,500 to $102,000.

Appeal of S. McKee, 20 acres, building, etc., assessment reduced from $240,000 to $196,000.

Appeal of Chas. Meyran, 6 lots, reduced from $12,000 to $6,000.

Appeal of Geo. Reinman, two lots Fifth avenue, reduced from $5,000 to $4,000.

Appeal of R. Seidle, 4 lots Forbes street, from $10,000 to $6,000; 6 lots on Meyran, from $12,000 to $4,800; 3 lots on Atwood street, $4,500 to $2,700; 3 lots on Ward street, $6,000 to 4,800.

Appeal of Adam Reineman, 8 lots on Meyran street, reduced from $7,000 to $6,400; 4 lots on Atwood street, reduced from $6,000 to $3,600.

Appeal of Mary Brannon, 1 lot on Soho street; reduced from $500 to $400.

Appeal of J. C. Bidwell, 10 acres reduced as follows: 6 acres reduced from $12,000 to $8,000 per acre; 4 acres of "rough" ground reduced from $12,000 to $5,000 per acre; 46 lots on Fifth avenue, assessment $1,500 each, assessment unchanged; 1 brick house reduced from $15,000 to $10,000.

Appeal of Peter Connolly, 8 lots in Gazzam's plan; reduced from $16,000 to $9,800; brick house reduced from $2,800 to $2,000.

Appeal of James McGinniss, 1¾ acres, Fifth avenue; assessed at $15,000; was purchased at $1,000 per acre; will sell it at $5,000 per acre; assessment reduced to $10,000; 1 two story building reduced from $2,000 to $1,500.

Appeal of Wm. Dauler, house and stable. Reduced from $2,400 to $2,250.

Appeal of Jos. S. Fails, lot on Fifth avenue. Reduced from $7,000 to $4,000.

Mr. F. stated that his cottage was assessed at $800, and he thought it ought to be assessed at $1,500—its true value.

The Chair—This is the first case where an increase in the assessment has been asked for.

Mr. Smithson—An honest man at last! [Applause and clapping of hands among the Revisors.]

After some discussion the assessment on the cottage was allowed to remain at $800.

Exit Fails.

Several members—Verily, honesty hath its own reward. [Laughter.]

Geo. Hawkes, lots and houses Fifth avenue. Lot reduced from $2,500 to $1,500; one brick house from $4,600 to $3,000; extra furniture from $500 to $100.

Appeal of J. K. Moorhead, previously heard and deferred, was taken up, and the assessment reduced from $111,000 to $63,500.

Appeal of D. S. Davis, one lot, assessment reduced from $5,000 to $3,000.

Appeal of J. W. C. Comingo, 13 acres of land, assessed at $12,000 per acre; reduced to $11,000 per acre.

The following appeals were heard before the Board of Revision at the afternoon session:

Appeal of John Crooker, frame house. Assessment reduced from $400 to $360.

Appeal of Edward McTighue, 23¼ acres. Assessment reduced from $11,000 to $9,000.

Appeal of H. A. Freyvogle, 2 acres, reduced from $16,000 to $12,000; 1 house reduced from $5,000 to $4,000.

Appeal of R. J. Connell, 4 lots, Gazzam's plan; reduced from $8,000 to $4,000; 3 two-story houses from $2,200 to $1,500; 5 lots, Gazzam's plan, from $7,500 to $3,000; 5 two-story frame houses from $4,600 to $2,500.

Appeal of Wm. Johnson, lot, Miltenberger street; reduced from $3,000 to $2,000.

THIRTIETH WARD APPEALS

Appeal of Knox, Klei & Co., window glass factory; reduced from $14,000 to $8,000.

Appeal of Jos. Finch & Co., Distillery and machinery reduced from $25,000 to $20,000.

Appeal of South Pittsburgh Planing Mill Co.; mill reduced from $20,000 to $17,000. One brick shop $2,000 to $1,000.

Appeal of Mary Masserfelt. Lot on Brownsville road reduced from $600 to $300; two-story house $600 to 300.

Appeal of George Kim, Second street, frame house reduced from $1,500 to $1,000.

Appeal of Wm & Lusg, two-story frame saw mill and machinery; reduced from $6,400 to $3,000.

Appeal of James McNealy, two story frame house; reduced from $1,600 to $1,100.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD.

Appeal of W. H. Brown, lot 132 feet to coal level; reduced from $6,000 to $1,320.

The appeals of Pat Laughlin and John Creegan were dismissed.

On motion the assessments in the Fourteenth, Thirtieth and Thirty-third wards were closed.

NINETEENTH WARD PROPERTY PREVIOUSLY EXEMPT.

Mr. McWilliams, of the Nineteenth ward Special Committee, reported the following property heretofore exempt in the ward:

Engine house and lot, $22,000.

Public school house and lot, $35,000.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Penn street, $25,000.

Reform Church and lot, Hiland avenue, $3,500.

Franklin street U. P. Church and lot, $10,000.

English Lutheran Church and lot, $10,900.

German Lutheran Church and lot, $15,200.

Episcopalian Church and lot, $37,000.

German Catholic Church, lot and school house, $25,000.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company—

Two and a half acres..... $30,000
Ticket Office..... 2,000
Two story Dwelling..... 15,000
One story Warehouse..... 3,000
Signal Station..... 5,00
Four thousand feet track at 65c..... 2,000
8,000 feet track at 65c..... 3,900
City Water Works—Land at $2,000 per acre.

Adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed in the Office of the County Recorder.

The following deeds were filed yesterday, April 6, 1874, with Recorder Richardson for record:

John Gilles et ux to A. Dampster; two lots of ground at Braddock's Fields; price $2,200

Isaac Mills et ux to Jacob Williams; lot of ground at Braddock's Fields; price $400.

George Reiter to Thomas Sullivan; the undivided three-sixteenths of a lot of ground in the Fifth ward of Allegheny City; price $37,500.

Alex. Chambers et ux. to Peter Silleker; lot of ground in West Pittsburgh; price $11,000.

John McElvain, et ux. to Thomas W. Patchell; lot of ground in the Eleventh Ward, Pittsburgh; price $1,000.

Alex. Moore et ux., et al. to William Patchell; lot of ground in the Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; price $1,200.

Wm. McDonald Nelson et ux. to Utilles Baird; lot of ground in the Third ward of Allegheny; price $6,500.

Wm. W. Grier et ux. to Wm. A. Tomlinson; tract of land in Verona borough; price $573.

Isabella Grier et ux. to Wm. A. Tomlinson; tract of land in Verona borough; price $200.

Benj. T. Ruff et ux. to W. A. Tomlinson; 1/4 of ground in Verona borough; price $1,200.

Ebenezer Williams et ux to Wm. A. Tomlinson; lot of ground in Verona borough; price $7,000.

Wm. H. Brown et ux. to —— Sinclair; lot of ground in Mansfield borough; price $1,000.

Frederick Beckert, Sr., et ux. to Harriet Davis; lot of ground in Millvale borough; price $275.

George Greenwalt et ux. to W. S. Huselton; lot of ground in Robinson township; price $300.

Henry B. Sutherland et ux. et al. to James S. McCartney, M. D.; lot of ground in Tarentum borough; price $2,600.

Louis Lowrey et ux. Philip Lowrey et ux. and Washington Lowrey et ux. to Jane Curtin, guardian of Laura and Charles Whitman; lot of ground in East Liberty; price $1.

Margaret M. Carnahan, Guardian of the minor children of Wm. Carnahan, deceased, to Henry Bayha; all the six undivided one eighths part of a lot of ground on Franklin street, in the Sixth ward of Allegheny, price $1,650.

Margaret M. Carnahan, James B. Carnahan and Alexander Carnahan, to Henry Bayha; interest in a lot of ground on Franklin street in the Sixth ward of Allegheny; price $550.

T. A. Mellon, et ux. to Lucinda V. Johnson; lot of ground in the Twenty-first ward of Pittsburgh; price $250.

Peter Haibough et ux to John Thomer; lot of ground in Sharpsburgh; price $800.

James C. Anderson et ux to Albert T. Goff; lot of ground in Kilbuck township; price $1,400.

Robt. Medill et ux to Mary Hazlett; tract of land in West Deer township; price $755.

Mary C. H. Jamison to W. L. Durant, lots of ground in Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh; price $4,000.

Milo Sutton et ux. to Jno. Reitz; lot of ground in